FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 065 4 April 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Prepares To Blame USSR If Geneva Talks Fail [Chernyshev] AA 1
Senator Kerry for Continued ASAT Test Moratorium AA 2
Senate Armed Services Committee Approves MX Funds AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Marshal Kulikov Addresses Warsaw Pact Anniversary [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Mar] BB 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Anniversary [30 Mar] BB 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko Speech at Moscow Luncheon for Clark [PRAVDA 4 Apr] A 1
Clark Speech A 3
Talks Continue in Afternoon A 4
Moscow TV on 'Soviet Military Power' Pamphlet [Borovik] A 5

CHINA

Zhao Ziyang Delivers Report to NPC Session [IZVESTIYA 3 Apr] B 1
USSR-PRC Trade Expected To Rise 50 Percent in '85 B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

CPSU's Rakhmanin Meets Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il [PRAVDA 4 Apr] C 1
Mongolian Foreign Minister Stops Over in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 3 Apr] C 1
Japanese TU Delegation Holds Talks in USSR C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Defense Minister Concludes Visit D 1
Visits Air Force Unit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr] D 1
Tours Leningrad D 1
Seen Off by Sokolov D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kapitsa Meets With Indonesian President E
[IZVESTIYA 4 Apr]
SRV Begins Partial Withdrawal From Cambodia E 1
PRK Successes Against 'Bandits' Described E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungary's Lazar Addresses Exhibition Opening F 1
[PRAVDA 2 Apr]
Kuznetsov Addresses Hungarian Liberation Meeting F 3
Meets With Leaders [IZVESTIYA 4 Apr] F 5
Grishin, Kapitonov, Nuriyev at Hungarian Soiree F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

France's Mitterrand Receives Ryabov for Talks G 1
French Resistance to Weinberger SDI Offer Noted G 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]
Soviet-Italian Aviation Agreement Signed G 2
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]
Improvement Seen in UK-USSR Trade Relations G 2
TASS Reports on UK Chemical Weapons Program G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Charges U.S. Trying To Undermine PLO Role [30 Mar] H 1
Soviet Trade Union Delegation Visits Libya H 1
TASS Reports Syrian Government's Resignation H 2
Telegrams Exchanged With Iran on National Day H 2
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]
Further Comment on 1946 Oil Agreement With Iran H 2
West's Involvement in Iran-Iraq War Examined H 3
[Rachkov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 13, Mar]
TASS Cites Iran, Iraq Communiques on Fighting H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan External Relations Minister Interviewed J 1
[MOSCOW NEWS 21 Mar]
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Cape Verde 30 Mar J 2
[PRAVDA 31 Mar]
PRAVDA Reports End of Mali Party Congress [2 Apr] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba's Raul Castro Leaves; Seen Off by Rusakov K 1
40th Anniversary of Ties With Brazil Marked K 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Apr]
Greetings Sent to Suriname on National Day K 2
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Vorotnikov, Zimyanin Attend School Reform Forum [IZVESTIYA 4 Apr] R 1
IZVESTIYA on Link Between Discipline, Initiative [3 Apr] R 1
CPSU To Continue Pursuing 'Strategic Line' [NEW TIMES No 13, Mar] R 3
PRAVDA Publishes Review of Book on Class Education [3 Apr] R 9
Review of Lomeyko, Anatoliy Gromyko Book [IZVESTIYA 30 Mar] R 10
PRAVDA Observer Vishnevskiy Dies Suddenly [PRAVDA 2 Apr] R 12
Weekly Views Black Market, Moonlighting [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 27 Mar] R 12
Grishin Addresses Meeting on 1 May Celebrations [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Mar] R 12
Paper Cites Grishin at WW II 'Readings' [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Mar] R 13
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian Aktivs [PRAVDA UKRAINY 27 Mar] R 13
Shcherbitskiy Briefs Obkom First Secretaries [PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Mar] R 16
Shcherbitskiy Presents State Awards 25 Mar [PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Mar] R 18
Education Commission Views Results in Armenia R 18

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Press Briefing Held on USSR's Foreign Trade S 1
Moscow Conference on Economic Management Opens [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 2 Apr] S 2
Briefs: Specialist Training Program; Baku Oil Deposit; Tatar ASSR Industrial Production S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Reports on VASHKNIL Annual Meeting [23 Mar] T 1
Kazakhstan Oblast Sowing Encounters Difficulties T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

War Veterans', Families' New Privileges Declared [PRAVDA 2 Apr] V 1
Leningrad Military District Officers Identified [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr] V 2

U.S. PREPARES TO BLAME USSR IF GENEVA TALKS FAIL

LD032129 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

American Administration officials are ever more often resorting to 'evented and simply absurd arguments in a bid to divert world public attention from their extremely unconstructive approach to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments. It seems that some quarters in Washington are interested in preparing "groundwork" for the allegations that it is the Soviet Union that would be responsible for the absence of positive results in Geneva.

Precisely that follows, for instance, from the claims by Edward Rowny, special consultant to the President and the secretary of state, that the USSR resorts to criticism of the "star wars" project as a ploy to lead the Geneva talks away from their chief and immediate objective -- that of reducing nuclear armaments. Mr Rowny deliberately "forgets" the joint Soviet-American statement which sets out clearly that the talks will be examined and handled in their interrelationship. He also disregards the agreed upon objective of the talks -- elaboration of effective accords directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, at strengthening strategic stability.

To be serious, it is hard for any sober-minded person even to imagine the possibility of so "free" interpretation of facts. The facts show that while continuing the buildup of nuclear armaments, Washington is not going to scrap its work on militarizing outer space, the work which poses a risk of a sharp disruption of strategic stability.

It is surprising that the person who gives advice to the U.S. President should totally ignore the Soviet leadership's repeated firm declarations about its readiness for large reductions of nuclear armaments, for the adoption of most radical decisions at the talks. It is totally unclear how this is possible that the arms expert with the rank of lieutenant general should ignore the military-strategic essence of the matter -- the objective and permanent interrelationship between offensive and defensive weapons, which are, besides, being transferred into a totally new sphere -- outer space. Knowledgeable arms experts in the United States hold that the space-based anti-missile defence system to be developed under the "star wars" project is not a "shield", but a supplement to the first-strike potential, while its deployment would greatly destabilize the strategic situation.

Well, one should not be surprised at all. Official Washington has since long ignored realities and elementary logic. To take, for instance, the U.S. President's repeated pronouncements about the U.S. alleged military "lag" and the need to "catch up" with the USSR. Such declarations, justly wrote THE NEW YORK TIMES, amount to nonsense. Talking about nuclear forces alone, the United States added 5,000 nuclear warheads to its arsenal in the seventies. All components of the offensive nuclear forces were perfected within the framework of the large-scale programme of "America's rearmament", proclaimed by Ronald Reagan.

The production and development of six new types of strategic offensive weapons -- MX missiles, Midgetman mobile missiles, new submarine-based Trident 2 missiles, two new types of heavy bombers and long-range cruise missiles are continuing.

In order to justify its unprecedented militarist preparations, the U.S. Administration resorts to malicious slander vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The Pentagon has just issued a fresh edition of its booklet "Soviet Military Power", whose authors seek to demonstrate the alleged growing military threat posed by the Soviet Union. They have decided to ascribe to the Soviet Union what the United States itself is doing to spiral the arms race in a bid to disrupt the existing strategic parity and gain military superiority over the USSR.

It is rather indicative that a highly placed White House official, describing the "growth of the Soviet military threat" at a press conference launching the Pentagon's booklet, when asked if he would exchange the American Armed Forces for those of the Soviet Union, said he preferred the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies. This shows the value of all the prattling and "argumentation".

It is impossible to accord the incompatible -- to work out agreements on arms reduction and simultaneously build up armaments at a rapid pace. According to well-known American news analyst James Reston, the U.S. Administration has a strategy of war, but does not have a strategy of peace. That explains everything, that is why American officials manoevure and advance absurd "arguments".

SENATOR KERRY FOR CONTINUED ASAT TEST MORATORIUM

LD040937 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 4 TASS -- It is my firm belief that a continued moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons is necessary to promote the continued deterrence of nuclear war, stated Democratic Senator John F. Kerry of Massachussets.

According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, the U.S. senator submitted a bill to this effect in Congress on Wednesday. The bill envisages a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons. A moratorium of this kind which had been earlier adopted by U.S. Congress expired on March 1 — before the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Giving reasons for his proposal, John Kerry emphasised that the Soviet Union has maintained an anti-satellite weapons testing moratorium since July 1982.

It is difficult to say whether the U.S. Congress will support the initiative of the senator from Massachusetts, considering that the Reagan administration has already scheduled a test of anti-satellite weapons for June this year.

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE APPROVES MX FUNDS

LD032342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0604 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The Senate Armed Services Committee has cast a majority vote in favor of allocating funds form the 1986 budget for the construction of another 21 MX first-strike ICBM's.

In view of the growing protests within the country against the production of these first-strike missiles, a number of members of the Senate Armed Services Committee proposed that no funds at all should be allocated to the MX program in the budget for the next fiscal year, but these endeavors, which were headed by Senator Gary Hart, failed. The Republicans, who have a majority in the committee, managed to retain the MX appropriations, although the size of the funds approved was more than halved. As we know, the administration is demanding that Congress allocate $4 billion during the next fiscal year for the construction of 48 MX missiles.

MARSHAL KULIKOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM011055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory": "International Friendship Soiree"]

[Text] An international friendship soiree devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact has been held in Moscow at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Speeches were delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General A.I. Girbkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

It was noted at the soiree that under the conditions of an international situation that has been complicated through the fault of the imperialists, the servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces must constantly strengthen their combat readiness and improve the cooperation between allied armies in order to carry out the tasks set by the socialist community countries' Communist and Workers Parties with honor -- being always ready to defend socialist gains and peace.

The soiree demonstrated the indissolubility of the strengthening brotherhood in arms between the armies of the socialist community countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Anniversary

PM011125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Colonel P. Skorodenko under the rubric "For the 30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact": "Heading the Combat Alliance"]

[Text] The military cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states has traveled a great path of development and improvement over the past 3 decades. The leading role in the cause of pooling the allied countries' efforts to defend their security and provide mutual assistance on all questions of military building is played by the fraternal communist and workers parties. As a result of their collective efforts, a well-organized system of comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal countries in the military sphere has been created. Many avenues of this cooperation have been defined and withstood the test of practice.

The Communist and Workers Parties of the Warsaw Pact states are armed with a scientific and revolutionary theory of the transformation of society. Analyzing the military-political situation and relying on scientific prediction, they reveal the sources of the military danger in good time, elaborate the main avenues of military policy, and define the surest ways of ensuring the reliable joint defense of the working people's revolutionary gains. Uniting all levels of the leadership of society's economic, political, and ideological development in their countries, they mobilize its material and spiritual strengths to collectively resolve foreign policy and defense tasks.

The CPSU shows constant concern to further develop the fraternal socialist countries' cohesion and cooperation in all spheres of life. "The first precept of the party and the state," the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum noted, "is to preserve and strengthen in every possible way the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades in arms and allies -- the countries of the great socialist community. We will do everything incumbent on us to expand collaboration with the socialist states in order to increase socialism's role and influence in world affairs."

In the process of the development of the socialist community, various forms of cooperation between the fraternal parties have arisen in the interests of defending socialism, strengthening international peace, and opposing aggressive imperialist policy. The most important problems are resolved during sessions of the Political Consultative Committee and multilateral and bilateral meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties.

A friendly meeting was held recently in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of the Warsaw Pact states' party and state delegations. The meeting expressed the common resolve to continue to improve all-around political collaboration and economic, ideological, and other cooperation.

The meeting's participants reaffirmed the Warsaw Pact states' desire to consistently and constructively strive to achieve an easing of world tension, to remove the threat of a nuclear war, to adopt effective measures in the disarmament sphere -- primarily the nuclear arms sphere -- and to prevent the militarization of space. It was stressed that at a time of a complex international situation, the strengthening of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion and the increased coordination of their actions in the international arena is of particular importance.

Under the conditions of the current exacerbation of the international situation, when the threat of war has sharply increased through the fault of imperialist reaction, the socialist community countries are augmenting their efforts in the struggle for peace. They actively advocate the prevention of nuclear war, the ending of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the rebirth of detente, and the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. However, at a time when international imperialism is increasingly integrating its military forces to mount a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, the communist and workers parties of the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to take the necessary measures to further strengthen the socialist defense alliance.

One of the most important avenues for the Marxist-Leninist parties in strengthening collective defense is constant concern to increase the socialist states' economic might, since it is of decisive influence in the makeup of the Armed Forces, numbers of arms, and the supply of all types of materiel. Party leadership of the fraternal countries' economic, scientific, and technical cooperation ensures its improvement and effectiveness.

The fraternal parties' ideological cooperation exerts a direct influence on increasing the moral and political potential of the Warsaw Pact countries. The developing process of their collaboration in the ideological sphere and the constant enrichment of the theory and practice of the communist education of working people ensures the moral and political unity and the spiritual rapprochement of the socialist states' peoples and Armies. Joint ideological activity strengthens the spiritual might of peoples and Armies and their readiness and ability to jointly defend the socialist community.

Concern to improve the combat cooperation between their respective Armed Forces is among the most important avenues of the Communist Parties' activity in strengthening the socialist countries' defense alliance. The fraternal parties do everything necessary to ensure that brotherhood in arms most fully embraces all aspects of the development of Armies and Navies so that it effectively influences the strengthening of the Armed Forces' combat potential.

Coordinating efforts in the development of national Armies, increasing their combat capability and combat readiness, improving military-technical cooperation, providing mutual aid in training highly qualified military cadres, pooling efforts in the further development of military science, exchanging experience in the operational and combat training of troops and naval forces, holding joint military training exercises, and improving the administrative organs of the Joint Armed Forces and the entire mechanism

of the Warsaw Pact's military organization are a subject for the close attention and constant concern of Communist and Workers Parties in this sphere.

Improving the work of political organs in the sphere of the international training of servicemen is an organic component of the fraternal parties' activity in strengthening the Armed Forces' combat cooperation. Communist and Workers Parties show constant concern to further improve the content and forms of cooperation among the fraternal Armies' political organs and party organizations. This is promoted by the commonality of principles and the unity of goals and tasks of party political and ideological work in the allied Armed Forces and the Marxist-Leninist approach to the patriotic and international training of servicemen. The close and multifaceted cooperation among the political organs and party organizations of the Warsaw Pact countries' Armies spiritually rallies and cements the fraternal combat alliance.

Thanks to the constant activity of Communist and Workers Parties, the fraternal countries have created and maintain a defense potential that dooms to failure any attempts by the imperialists to deal with the socialist world from a position of strength or a position of threats. The socialist states have everything necessary to respond to the challenge of those who nurture plans of world domination and to ensure the security of our countries and peoples. Their reliable shield is the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary we will be celebrating shortly.

History had previously not known a military-political alliance with humanitarian aims such as those of the Warsaw Pact, which proclaimed its main task to be the struggle for the socialist states' security and for ensuring peace in Europe and worldwide. Nor had history known such a firm defensive alliance based on the adamantine foundations of socialist internationalism. The creation and successful activity of the Warsaw Pact is the result of the joint political, ideological, and organizational work of the fraternal countries' Communist and Workers Parties and the creative embodiment of the Leninist ideals of the international defense of revolutionary gains.

The joint, coordinated activity of the Marxist-Leninist parties in strengthening the military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries is the guarantee that it will continue to develop in accordance with the objective demands of building and defending socialism and ensuring peace in Europe and worldwide.

SECRETARY SYCHEV VIEWS RELATIONS WITHIN CEMA

AU281535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Mar 85 p 6

[Interview given by CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev to NOVOSTI correspondent Pavel Shinkarenko "especially for TRYBUNA LUDU": "Truth Versus Inventions" -- date and place not given; first two grafs are paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The fraternal CEMA countries have entered 1985 with their economies much more consolidated and with new opportunities to enrich the forms of cooperation. The CEMA countries' economic conference and the CEMA sessions last year opened up new prospects for mutual cooperation.

However, it would be naive to expect the adversaries of socialism to objectively evaluate those events, V. Sychev said. The Western press has carried many publications whose authors try to reduce the value of cooperation within CEMA and to distort the meaning of socialist economic integrity.

[Shinkarenko] An article carried by NEWSWEEK is an example of such tactics. Evaluating CEMA's economic situation, its three authors -- R. Smith, D. Bernatan, and D. Stenglee -- assume that the CEMA countries are experiencing a crisis, economic stagnation, and a drop in production. What is your view, comrade?

[Sychev] The problems and difficulties experienced by our countries are being groundlessly compared to the phenomena occurring in the West. Millions and millions of the working people in the capitalist world are perfectly aware of the standstills in many sectors of the economy, of massive unemployment, increasing taxation, and cuts in social programs.

It goes without saying that the crisis phenomena in the West continue to affect us as well. After all, the socialist economies are not developing in isolation from the world economy. The documents of the Moscow meeting stressed that precisely the planned economy and mutual cooperation made it possible to curb the impact of the West's economic crisis on the socialist economies. In the past 15 years, the rate of growth in the socialist countries has been twice as high as in the developed capitalist countries. The CEMA countries, which account for about 10 percent of the world population, now produce about one-quarter of the world's national income and over one-third of the world's industrial production. They have outstripped the highly developed socialist countries in the per capita production of some goods. Compared with 1979, the real income of the population in the socialist countries increased 1.6 times.

[Shinkarenko] The Moscow meeting of the CEMA leaders mapped out further lines for developing integration processes and improving the mechanisms of economic cooperation.

[Sychev] The Western propagandists always say that the mechanism of CEMA countries' cooperation is "backward" or at best "conservative."

[Shinkarenko] Comrade, what do you expect of our enemies? Their purpose is obvious: To hide from their own people all the positive economic processes in the socialist community. It is enough to leaf through the documents of the Moscow meeting to discover how enormous progress has been made in these processes.

[Sychev] At the present stage, the development tendencies of the CEMA countries' economic mechanisms are being favored by the expansion of direct links between individual enterprises, which are thus being encouraged to promote further production and scientific-technological cooperation. Conditions for setting up international institutions based on the self-financing system are being created. We are paying particularly great attention to the development of electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear energy, and new kinds of materials and technology. The comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in CEMA countries is based on these efforts.

These are just some of the measures aimed at improving the integration of the socialist community. Not to see them amounts to consciously distorting the situation in the socialist community and to falsifying the true results of CEMA cooperation.

[Shinkarenko] In 1984, which was a jubilee year for CEMA, many publications appeared in the West on the subject of allegedly "unequal" relations among the CEMA countries, of the "supremacy" of one of them, and of the "subordination" of other countries.

[Sychev] This is nothing surprising. After all, the Western press has been trying to slander the equality of relations in CEMA for the past 35 years. The groundlessness of this charge is refuted by the CEMA statute, which clearly states that the member-countries are sovereign in their equality. This is difficult to understand for people who are used to capitalist integration, which curbs the member-states' sovereign rights, some of which are transferred to supranational bodies. It is no accident that the equal nature of cooperation within CEMA has attracted the interest of the developing countries, which view CEMA as an example of just and mutually advantageous interstate relations.

GROMYKO SPEECH AT MOSCOW LUNCHEON FOR CLARK

PM040903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Canadian Talks"]

[Text] We are satisfied, Mr Minister, that an understanding reached between the two sides has given us and you an opportunity to exchange opinions on questions of Soviet-Canadian relations. Due attention, of course, is also being paid to questions of the international situation and world politics.

What is it that I would like to stress when speaking about Soviet-Canadian bilateral relations? Let me accentuate the main thing: The Soviet Uion, like before, wants to maintain good relations with Canada, for our countries are in effect neighbors. Figuratively speaking, they look at each other across a not so wide strip of water. Even geography itself imposes on them a high responsibility. We understand full well the interest which is shown also by Canada in cooperation with the USSR, in particular in matters concerning Arctic regions and the north of both countries.

But the Soviet Union and Canada have demonstrated more than once that there are also other areas in their bilateral relations where their cooperation is to their mutual advantage. Like our country, Canada is an industrialized state. It also has an advanced agriculture whose products are exported. This is why both sides have always attached much importance to bilateral trade. We give its due to the development of trading links with Canada today as well. We think that the potentialities here, both in industrial production and the farming sector, are far from exhausted. Such a field of mutual interest as fisheries also holds a prominent place in our cooperation. As they maintain their economic links, the two countries conduct useful exchanges of experience, and much could also be said in favor of expanding cultural cooperation between our countries.

As agreed, a Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, will visit Canada shortly. We believe, that the visit will be an important link in a series of measures aimed at developing the Soviet-Canadian relations. However, the sphere of international politics is the largest area for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Canada. It is not by chance that our countries signed a protocol on political consultations many years ago.

Concern for safeguarding peace and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe comes uppermost on mankind's mind today. Millions upon millions of people in all continents have become active, protesting the militarist course in external affairs. The people condemn the continuing race in arms, especially nuclear arms. They are strongly opposed to militarization of outer space and demand that the proposals put forth by peace-loving states, including the Soviet Union, be examined very seriously. They demand that decisions be made in line with the greatest and loftiest goal -- general and complete disarmament, above all, reduction, and them, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The road toward fulfilling this historic task is obstructed by those forces which have set themselves the aim of dominating the world through attaining military superiority. The Soviet Union and its allies, like a majority of states of the world, condemn the policy course of those forces. Equality and equal security is the principle which should be unswervingly adhered to by the powers conducting talks on disarmament and curbing the arms race. This goes, above all, for the United States of America and the Soviet Union in connection with the negotiations which they opened at Geneva.

We stand for the strict fulfillment of the agreement reached in January of this year on the subject and objectives of these negotiations. That the Soviet Union will not depart from it should be clear to our partners in the negotiations. The USSR stood and stands for respecting agreements reached with its participation. It stands for strict observance of the commitments assumed by states, who are parties to these agreements. In this case I am speaking of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

I would like to recall the words of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev: The only reasonable way out of the existing situation is agreement of the confronting forces on an immediate termination of the race in arms, above all, nuclear arms, on earth and its prevention in space. This is the mainline of our policy in the external affairs field.

It is an axiom that huge material and intellectual resources are currently expended on the production of weapons for the extermination of people, the mass annihilation weapons. Hundreds of billions, trillions -- no matter in which currency arms production expenditures are expressed -- are dumped into an abyss. This happens at the time when the achievements of science, the productive potential of mankind could, in case of their correct utilization, yield huge benefits and, in the first place, remove the threat of a catastrophe, the distance of which is steadily decreasing in the conditions of the continuing arms race.

Of course, the Soviet Union and Canada belong to different groupings of states. The USSR is a party to the Warsaw Pact Organization. Your country is a member of NATO. But, in our conviction, Canada, like other states belonging to that grouping, cannot but ask itself: What will be the end of it all if the existing situation in the arms race prevails?

Any country -- whether it is a member of one or other grouping is a nonaligned country -- should arrive at the conclusion, if it evaluates the situation objectively, that the arms race which has long surpassed the scale of madness should be stopped.

Some politicians will say, and they are already saying this, that it is impossible to solve the problem at once, at a stroke. True, it cannot be solved at a stroke, but it is essential to get the process of disarmament started. This is especially true of the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the reduction of nuclear arms and, as a first step to it, the freezing of their arsenals.

The situation in the world is such that older seats of tension are not dying out and new dangerous ones, usually regional, are cropping up. This applies to the Middle East, Central America, and, primarily, to the situation around Nicaragua.

Who is responsible for the fact that such seats of tension exist? It is the selfsame forces which bear the onus for the arms race. It is they that rudely meddle in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, offending all canons of international law and the UN Charter.

The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great victory over the common enemy, Hitlerite fascism, compels us all to ponder seriously over the question of whether everything possible has really been done to prevent another war with its terrible consequences.

Mr Minister, you will do the right thing if, upon returning to your country, you inform your government and people that the Soviet Union, as before, is fully resolved to sustain efforts to uphold peace and eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. The same policy is pursued by our allies and friends.

The Soviet people are busy engaging in peaceful construction and fulfilling their ambitious plans for economic and social development. They have always sought and seek peace.

Clark Speech

LD031657 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Following is the speech made by Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark at a luncheon given in his honour by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

Joe Clark said that his visit to the Soviet Union attests to the Canadian Government's conviction that contacts promote mutual trust and contribute to lessening international tension. It would be naive to deny the presence of profound differences between Canada and the Soviet Union, but these differences themselves convincingly persuade the sides to multiply their efforts to understand each other. We all live on the same planet and share the same human nature, he said. Hence, man's perennial striving to live in peace.

That is why people in Canada and, probably, all over the world were especially satisfied with the beginning of talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union, Joe Clark pointed out. Undoubtedly, the talks will be difficult. Complex issues are being discussed, and the differences between the two sides are great. But the objectives of these talks are of vital importance for all of mankind, and it is the duty of statesmen to apply maximum effort to look for accords. The interests of many others, including Canada, are also on the negotiating table. That is why Canada will continue to attach great importance to a successful completion of the Geneva talks.

Achieving a higher level of trust in East-West relations is to become the key factor ensuring the continuation of the process of talks. This is far from being a simple task.

Joe Clark said further that the all-European process and other multilateral contacts represent important channels of cooperation. But bilateral relations are fundamental in what concerns the pace and essence of international relations.

The Canadian delegation's visit, Joe Clark pointed out, is designed to demonstrate the attention which the Canadian side is prepared to give to Canadian-Soviet relations. The programme of the visit and the hospitality displayed show that the Soviet side adheres to the same approach. The new Canadian Government proceeds from the premise that relations between the two countries should continue to develop along the established path. The Canadians attach importance to the protocol on political consultations with the Soviet Union, and intend expanding their ties with the Soviet Union and thus consolidating the foundations of the bilateral relations. That is why, Joe Clark noted, seven members of the Canadian Parliament are accompanying him on the trip. They will meet their Soviet colleagues and familiarize themselves directly with the Soviet Union and its political life.

Joe Clark expressed the view that it is necessary to press for a new approach to East-West relations both from the viewpoint of organization, and essence, that would include, as far as possible, the following elements: persistent efforts to keep communication facilities; recognition of the fact that genuine security is diverse and indivisible, spreading to political, economic, cultural and military spheres. The efforts are assisted by the fact that the diversity is broadly reflected in the Helsinki Final Act, the tenth anniversary of which will be observed this year.

Canada and the Soviet Union, the minister stressed, have major experience of cooperation. There are vast areas where the interests, efforts and aims of the two countries coincide. There exists a broad basis for scaling up cooperation. Like in any relationship, there are questions on which the two countries have no accord. The minister expressed the opinion that nonetheless, the talks between himself and Andrey Gromyko -- in New York last autumn and now, in Moscow -- marked the beginning of political dialogue in which both countries are very interested. This was reflected in full measure in the conversation between Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev.

Economic ties between the two countries, Joe Clark went on to say, are strong and they present bountiful opportunities for the development in both directions. The Soviet Union ranks fifth among Canada's main trade partners.

Joe Clark expressed the opinion that it is necessary to give attention to the structure of bilateral trade. While continuing to develop the important trade in raw materials, the sides should advance towards exchanging industrial products, as well as modern industrial and agricultural technology.

There are good prospects in connection with the northern regions of the two countries. The two sides are carrying out a cooperation programme in this area. The trip to Novosibirsk and the visit to the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Joe Clark said, confirmed his confidence that the northern commonness creates broad groundwork for joint efforts.

A good plan of work in the bilateral relations was drawn up for this year. Ahead is an eventful calendar. But bilateral relations are something bigger than a sum total of events, agreements or negotiations. They rest on the principles of frankness and mutual respect, consistency and stability. These are also reliability and predictability. These are prospects that go beyond the immediate benefits.

These principles will determine Canada's attitude to bilateral relations with the Soviet Government, to its participation in East-West relations on the whole, Joe Clark said.

Talks Continue in Afternoon

LD031943 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Talks were continued here this afternoon between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On the same day, the Canadian foreign minister laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

The Press Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today held a reception in honour of the Canadian journalists who cover Joe Clark's visit. Present at the reception were representatives of Soviet central newspapers and magazines, TASS, NOVOSTI press agency, television and radio. Joe Clark attended the reception.

MOSCOW TV ON 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER' PAMPHLET

LD040914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by "writer" Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] [Announcer] The U.S. Administration, in trying to justify its dangerous course toward spiralling the arms race and the militarization of outer space, is resorting to a deliberate lie, fanning the myth of a Soviet threat. Over to the writer, Genrikh Borovik:

[Begin Borovik recording] Hello, comrades. There was a time when the Pentagon generals -- vainglorious people, one is bound to say -- for 10 months a year, every year, boasted to America and the whole world that America's military might was many times greater than Russia's. Only 2 months a year, also every year, they would say in a panic: The Russians are much stronger than America. Naturally, these 2 months always coincided with the time when Congress was reviewing its new military budget.

So, our supposedly sinister threat to America was, so to speak, of a clearly expressed seasonal nature. However, whichever way you tell a lie, it's a complicated business and will soon get you into hot water. It was thus decided to talk about a Soviet military threat all the year round, with certain ebbs and flows, especially when a permanent threat meant greater profits. But this is where it gets a bit embarrassing.

About a month ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made a speech in which he pushed the President's star wars program. He said it was only for defense, and that, essentially, it was not for the creation but the liquidation of nuclear weapons, for the development of science and technology, and for the peace and prosperity of all peoples, almost the basis of success for culture and the arts, and, of course, not at all a tool of aggression, but just a shield.

Then a correspondent asked: Mr Weinberger. What would you say if someone told you that the Russians had already created such a defensive space shield for peace and prosperity? The defense secretary could hardly contain himself, saying: God help us, that would be terrible! When he had gathered his thoughts it was already too late. What kind of shield is this if it is so terrible? This is not at all a shield, but a kind of nuclear knuckleduster, a space bludgeon; I don't know what else there is in the world of science and the arts. In a word, he was embarrassed.

Recently, something similar happened, as ill luck would have it, round about 1 April. To mark this date -- which, obviously, the Pentagon holds dear -- they published a pamphlet entitled "Soviet Military Power." In the best traditions it deals with the sinister Russian threat, the unprecedented Russian might. It is all there: The USSR is arming itself faster than the United States; the Pentagon is just catching up; the President is just coming out with his Strategic Defense Initiative while the USSR is already developing it.

Here we must ask the question: If the system is a defensive one, what's so bad about the USSR developing it? Because the Soviets, in their strategic concept, do not rule out the use of nuclear weapons first. True, it is timely here to ask: If the Soviet Union has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the United States refuses to follow our example, then which is the one that is "not ruling out"?

The picture given of armaments is a pretty terrible one all round.

Over the past 10 years, the pamphlet says, the USSR has produced five times as many ballistic missiles as the United States, three times more submarines, twice as many aircraft, and so forth. There are 143 pages in the pamphlet -- 133 of which are devoted to Soviet military programs and only 10 to American. This ratio should speak for itself for the man in the street.

The pamphlet was brought out with a lot of pomp, being publicized at a news conference by Lieutenant General Williams, the head of the Pentagon's intelligence department. He painted for the appalled, ordinary American, a picture of the USSR's complete military superiority over the United States. Then a correspondent crept up quietly and asked, like in an old Krylov fable, so sweetly, almost gasping: What if it was suggested that you, general, exchanged your puny military muscle for the unprecedented might of Russian arms? Would you agree? The general missed the opportunity. He was startled and, unable to contain himself, croaked like a crow at the top of his general's voice: You must be kidding!

It was too late to gather his thoughts. As they say, the cheese had formed; and it turned out to be a large piece of a poorly-made and foul-smelling lie.

Of course, it would have been possible to burst out laughing at the unfortunate man from the Pentagon if it had just been an April Fool's joke, but it wasn't, and the pamphlet, albeit ridiculously and falsely, was published, not just for fun, but to further intimidate the man in the street, to extort more money from him for nuclear, space bludgeons. They want, with his help, to dictate their will to the world, to appoint governments, abrogate revolutions, proclaim colonies; that is, to control history, as though it were a cowboy's horse, to make it halt, come back, and do whatever they want. But this venture, aimed at controlling the world, gets one nowhere; people never have and never will accept it. [end recording]

ZHAO ZIYANG DELIVERS REPORT TO NPC SESSION

PM031257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "China: At the National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr — Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has delivered the report "The Contemporary Economic Situation and Reform of the Economic System" at the session of the National People's Congress being held here.

In the first part of the report, devoted to the results of China's economic development over the past year, Zhao Ziyang focused attention on the successes achieved. He declared that industrial and agricultural production increased significantly in 1984 compared with the previous year. Grain production totaled 407 million metric tons, and 770 million metric tons of coal and 114 million metric tons of oil were extracted. At the same time, Zhao Ziyang admitted that a whole number of difficulties are to be observed in China's economy, and new problems are arising in the course of the economic reform. According to the premier, supplies of raw materials and energy and the transportation system are still under a strain, and the volume of nonbudget investments in capital construction is too great. He pointed to the growth in prices and the wages fund and the increase in the amount of money in circulation, which has led to appreciable exacerbation of the economic situation. "These facts have taught us," Zhao Ziyang said, "that we must display very great caution in taking major measures." Considerable space in the report was devoted to questions of the struggle against various abuses in the process of implementing reforms.

In the second part of his report the premier of the PRC State Council pointed out that the reform of wages and prices, while increasing state control, will be at the center of the work on reforming the economic system in 1985. In recent years, he said, the wages of workers and employees have grown faster than labor productivity and national income. In the next few years, the report states, wages will rise in accordance with the growth in labor productivity and national income. On the whole, it follows from the substance of the report by the premier of the PRC State Council that the Chinese leadership's economic strategy remains based on the policy of "reviving the economy" by reforming the economic system, extending the "open door" policy for foreign capital investments, and further developing the system of private peasant farming.

At the session Song Ping, member of the State Council and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission, also delivered a report on the draft state plan of the PRC's economic and social development for 1985, and Wang Bingqian, member of the State Council and PRC minister of finance, delivered a report on the fulfillment of the state budget for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985. The National People's Congress session is continuing its work. The reports are being discussed at group sessions.

USSR-PRC TRADE EXPECTED TO RISE 50 PERCENT IN '85

LD041235 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's trade turnover with China doubled to reach R1 billion last year. This year mutual deliveries between the two countries are expected to rise by 50 percent. A spokesman for the Foreign Trade Ministry in Moscow has said the Soviet Union has been exporting machinery and industrial equipment, chemical, and other goods. In exchange, China has been supplying metal ores, agricultural products, and consumer goods.

CPSU'S RAKHMANIN MEETS KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

PM040805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Apr -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, yesterday received O.V. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here. A talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Present at the meeting were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kwon Min-chun, deputy chief of a WPK Central Committee section, Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM031215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Mangalyn Duersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 30 March-1 April.

The minister was greeted and later seen off at the airport by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

JAPANESE TU DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN USSR

LD032127 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- A delegation of the Japanese Building Workers' Trade Unions Sohyo and Churitsu Roren paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Union of Building and Construction Materials Industry Workers, STROITELNAYA GAZETA reports today.

The visitors, the newspaper says, saw Moscow, Lvov and Kiev. A joint communique was adopted on the results of the visit. It says, in particular, that the visit took place at a time of the energetic preparation of victory over fascism and the end of the Second World War. The Japanese delegation noted the decisive contribution of the Soviet people to that victory, which paved the way for deep-going democractic change in the world, for the emergence of young independent states in different regions and for the further growth of the trade union movement.

The sides voiced profound worry over the aggravation of the international situation and stressed the need for more active struggle of the trade unions against the threat of universal nuclear catastrophe. The arms race, in particular, the deployment of weapons in space, should be stopped because they pose a threat to all life on earth.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Visits Air Force Unit

PM031522 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 2 April Indian Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited an Air Force unit at Kubinka. The Indian guest familiarized himself with the combat equipment and the lives of the Soviet pilots. The Indian defense minister was greeted and given explanations by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

The Indian guest was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

Tours Leningrad

LD032221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Narasimha Rao, minister of defense of the Republic of India, today acquainted himself with the city on the Neva [Leningrad]. At Victory Square, he placed flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. The guest visited the Grechko Naval Academy and looked around the collection of art at the Hermitage.

Seen Off by Sokolov

LD040905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Indian Defense Minister Narasimha Rao left Moscow today. He was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit.

The guest was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, first deputy USSR defense minister; deputy USSR defense ministers; and other officials.

Among those seeing him off was the Indian ambassador to the USSR, Narul Hasan.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH INDONESIAN PRESIDENT

PM040837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Positive Assessment"]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Apr -- A meeting has taken place here between President Suharto and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is in Indonesia to hold consultations between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. There was an objective exchange of opinions on a broad range of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations. President Suharto positively assessed the state of Soviet-Indonesian relations and expressed himself in favor of their further development.

Talks also took place with Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja and with A. Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry.

SRV BEGINS PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

LD040924 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh April 3 TASS -- As agreed by the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea began today. The units of Vietnamese volunteers who fulfilled their internationalist duty with respect to the Kampuchean people with honor are passing through Stung Treng Province towards the frontier of the SRV. Local residents come out into the streets to bid them farewell.

PRK SUCCESSES AGAINST 'BANDITS' DESCRIBED

LD031629 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh April 3 TASS -- The People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea has made impressive accomplishments in the struggle against the Khmer reactionary groupings which entrenched themselves on the territory of Thailand and which stage bandit raids against the Kampuchean people. This has been stated here at a press conference for Kampuchean and foreign journalists by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea and Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country Hun Sen.

In the past four months in the course of operations carried out jointly with Vietnamese volunteers sixteen bases of the counterrevolutionaries in the area of the Kampuchean-Thai border were routed. All of them were used as place d'armes for espionage and subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean leader stressed. 12,000 bandits were put out of action, a large amount of armaments, military equipment and hardware were captured. Many thousands of Pol Pot men have gone over to the side of the people's power.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ADDRESSES EXHIBITION OPENING

PM031131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report of speech by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at the ceremonial opening of Hungary's jubilee exhibition at Moscow's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, under the general heading: "The Life-Giving Force of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] I am carrying out a pleasant task, he said, in conveying to you, all the Soviet people, the CPSU, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cordial greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar personally, the Hungarian Presidium and Government, and all the Hungarian people.

Just a few days have passed since the 13th MSZMP Congress finished its work, and we are now preparing to fittingly mark another important event on 4 April, our country's greatest national holidy, the day when, 40 years ago, the valiant Army liberated our motherland from the yoke of Hitlerite fascism and its Hungarian minions after 6 months of heavy fighting and drove the fascist invaders from Hungarian soil. Liberation provided the opportunity to begin building a new and just society. We remember with undying gratitude the heroic sons of the Soviet people, who bore the main burden of the war, the Hungarian and other antifascists, and the resistance fighters, who gave their lives for our freedom.

We hope that this exhibition and the other events organized in honor of the jubilee, including the Hungarian culture days planned to demonstrate our successes since liberation, will strengthen in our closest friends the conviction that their sacrifices were not in vain. Our people have managed to profit from that freedom.

The path that we have traveled has not always been smooth, although in the 40 years since liberation Hungary has eliminated its age-old backwardness and carried out profound socioeconomic transformations. The speaker noted that, in comparison with the prewar level, Hungary's national income has increased more than five times. A large-scale modern industry has been created producing over 10 times as much output as before the war, and socialist agriculture is developing successfully. Our people's living conditions have changed radically as a result of those transformations. Consumption has more than tripled and the general educational and vocational standard has risen considerably.

The unparalleled rate of development and the successes achieved since liberation, which won recognition from progressive people throughout the world, were made possible by the fact that we were able to base our selfless labor on the Soviet Union's unselfish international support. Our people are well aware of this and will never forget it.

When summing up the results of the work done in the past 5 years, the recent 13th MSZMP Congress noted as an important achievement the fact that the workers' power is firm in our country, that society's socialist character is strengthening, that socialist democracy has been further developed, and that the confidence in the party's policy is unshakable.

Despite unforeseen difficulties which we have had to overcome, the speaker said, our economy has developed along the lines envisaged by the 12th party congress. Production efficiency has increased, the proportional expenditure of energy and materials has fallen, and the labor productivity growth rate has outstripped the growth of national income.

The 13th MSZMP Congress set the task of achieving the powerful multifaceted intensification of the economy, the fuller use of existing reserves, and the deepening of cooperation within the CEMA framework in order to lay the foundation for the kind of economic growth which will make it possible to consolidate and achieve balance in the national economy and, at the same time, to consistently and comprehensively renew the economy's material and technical base. In industrial development we intend to focus our efforts on those sectors that meet our country's interests and that blend well with the existing structure of the socialist division of labor. In agriculture we shall continue to pursue our tried and tested agrarian policy. We are trying to accelerate the establishment of an economic structure of production better suited to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets, improve output quality, and bring its technical standard up to the best in the world. To achieve our planned goals we must continue enhancing the system of national economic planning and management, improving labor organization, and increasing the independence of enterprises and collective and individual material commitment.

Our relations with the Soviet Union occupy a special place among our fraternal ties with the socialist countries, G. Lazar said. The fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, which was born during the Great October Revolution, could only be fully shown after liberation. We can happily say that our relations now extend to all spheres of life and play a vital role in building a socialist society in our country. A decisive role in the development of our relations is played by the comradely cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPSU and by regular summit meetings.

All-around and constantly expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of special significance for us. One-third of Hungary's foreign trade turnover is with the USSR. As our energy and raw material resources are limited, supplies of raw materials and energy from the Soviet Union have always been and will continue to be of paramount significance for us and play and will continue to play a vital role. To enable the economy to function and the population to be supplied, Hungary also needs supplies of high-quality Soviet industrial goods and modern manufacturing equipment, machines, transportation facilities, and consumer goods. It is no less significant that the Soviet Union is the major purchaser of Hungarian industrial and agricultural output. We are sincerely pleased that Hungarian buses, medicines, and plant protection agents are well known in the USSR and that light industry goods and agricultural output are popular there.

In addition to the expansion of our tradional foreign trade turnover such highly-developed forms of cooperation as production sharing, cooperation, and scientific and technical collaboration are playing an increasing role in our economic relations. Some 40 percent of Hungary's exports to the USSR consist of output produced within the framework of more than 30 bilateral agreements on production sharing and cooperation currently in operation. Our jubilee exhibition also reflects the results of our cooperation in the sphere of the production of alumina and aluminum, transport facilities, agricultural chemicals, and computers. We attach special significance to the demonstration of these achievements, since production-sharing and cooperation agreements play an important role in creating the foundation of our economic relations in the long term.

I am pleased to report that considerable progress has been made in coordinating our plans over the last 5-year period and that in the course of our visit to Moscow a comprehensive program for the development of cooperation until the year 2000 was signed. We welcome this with joy because the further expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the raising of it to a higher level -- as was noted at our party's 13th congress -- are vitally important for us.

The Warsaw Pact organization has been and remains the reliable guardian of our gains. This year we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact, in which Hungary is a participant. The Warsaw Pact organization is always prepared to defend peace and socialism. The Warsaw Pact member-states constantly stress that they do not seek military superiority over any state but will not allow the existing military equilibrium to be upset. They resolutely advocate that military parity be ensured not by continuously cranking up the arms race but through limiting and reducing arms to the lowest level and striving for complete and total disarmament. This would serve the cause of strengthening international security to the greatest possible extent and would correspond to the peoples' aspirations.

Our party and government fully support the constructive and peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which serves to ease international tension and promote the policy of detente. We welcome the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and support the Soviet steps aimed at preventing the militarization of space and curbing the arms race.

We believe that as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries and the people's masses which advocate peace, reason will ultimately prevail and the world will again be able to return to the path of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between states with different social systems.

Allow me, the speaker said in conclusion, to congratulate the great Soviet people with all my heart on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. I welcome here with particular respect our friends who directly participated in the battles to liberate our motherland and expel the fascist invaders from our country's territory.

G. Lazar expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Government and all Soviet organizations and specialists which helped to organize the exhibition. He thanked the Hungarian institutes and specialists whose work had made it possible to worthily demonstrate to the Soviet friends socialist Hungary's achievements over the past 40 years. The speech by G. Lazar and the speech by G.A. Aliyev were greeted with applause.

G. Lazar declared the exhibition open. The Hungarian and Soviet state anthems were played. A viewing of the exhibition was held. Its numerous exhibits convincingly attest to the successes of the fraternal country and its people in developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture. These successes result from the strengthening fruitful cooperation between Hungary and the USSR and are a consequence of the strengthening of the socialist community's unity and might. The guests viewed electronic, light industry, machine building, and chemical articles, machine tools, assemblies, and agricultural equipment.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN LIBERATION MEETING

LD031920 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest April 3 TASS - "The socialist community today is a very influential political factor of the present epoch, the main buttress of the forces of peace and progress on earth. And the fact that our peoples have lived under peaceful skies for 40 years now is the accomplishment, one may say -- a historic accomplishment of the socialist community", said Vasiliy Kuznetsov, head of a Soviet party and government delegation, an alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

He spoke here today at a festive meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

The speaker said that "active cooperation of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty organization, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, their cohesion and unity, close coordination of actions in international and other fields multiply the might and authority of the world socialist system".

"And this", Vasiliy Kuznetsov went on to say, "acquires special importance in the prevailing international situation that has sharply deteriorated as a result of the adventurist, militaristic policy of the ruling quarters of the U.S. and its NATO allies. They cultivate dangerous breeding grounds of conflicts everywhere in the world by launching an arms race on an unprecedented scale on earth and now trying to project it to space.

Revanchist forces are raising their heads. Those high-ranking figures in the West, including the U.S., play into their hands by trying to besmirch Yalta and Potsdam agreements, thus, encroaching on the solid and unshakable mainstays of the postwar settlement in Europe, and not only in Europe for that matter.

Imperialists do not bother to conceal their plans of achieving military superiority so as to impose their will on the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, and mankind as a whole. A 'crusade' against socialism as a social system has in essence been proclaimed.

However, all these plans, just like all kinds of, if you permit, concepts of 'frontal attacks' on socialism or 'differentiated approach' to its individual elements are doomed to failure. The socialist community stands as an inviolable monolith in the way of underhanded designs of imperialist and reactionary forces!"

"The peaceful life, constructive endeavors of the countries of the socialist community", the head of the Soviet delegation said, "are reliably protected by the Warsaw Treaty. For thirty years now it has served as an efficient instrument for ensuring their security, for joint drafting and steering of a peaceful foreign policy course, for preserving and strengtheing peace on earth.

In the conditions when the aggressive, imperialist NATO bloc is stubbornly working up international tensions our common duty is to strengthen tirelessly the unity and cohesion of the fraternal alliance of socialist states. An important factor, in line with that lofty goal, is that all parties to the Warsaw Treaty came out in favor of extending its term.

The lessons of the victory over fascism are of paramount importance. And the main of them is that one has to combat war before it actually started.

The Soviet Union, at one with the fraternal socialist countries, consistently works toward curbing the arms race, preventing space militarization, removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Collective efforts of our states which advanced a large-scale program of concrete peace initiatives in recent years are aimed at fulfilling these major tasks of the present epoch".

"A concerted peaceful policy of the countries of the socialist community", Vasiliy Kuznetsov emphasised, "makes itself felt consistently and convincingly in the principled line which our country follows in the new Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space arms. The Soviet approach, as it always was in the past, is formulated with due account of security interests of our friends and allies.

"The Soviet Union came to the negotiations with serious and honest intentions aimed at attaining tangible practical results. If the United States, too, shows a constructive approach to the negotiations on the basis of unswerving observance of the principle of equality and equal security, this will ultimately make it possible to make a major step along the road of resolving cardinal problems of the present day. The world public, all those who treasure the interests of peace expect Washington to do that".

Meets With Leaders

PM040951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Guests From Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest, 3 Apr -- J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, have met with USSR party and government delegation head V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There was a warm, friendly exchange of opinions on the development of fruitful relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

J. Kadar, P. Losonczi, and G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, have had a meeting with the heads of the socialist countries' party and government delegations which have come to Hungary for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

In cordial, comradely talks the Hungarian leaders welcomed the participation of representatives of the socialist countries in celebrations to mark the national holiday. They noted that the Hungarian people will come to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries.

V.V. Kuznetsov, the head of the USSR party and government delegation, and the heads of the other delegations congratulated the Hungarian leaders on the jubilee of People's Hungary and wished the country's Communists and all its working people new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and in building a developed socialist society in Hungary.

GRISHIN, KAPITONOV, NURIYEV AT HUNGARIAN SOIREE

LD032132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] On 3 April, Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the noteworthy anniversary. Present at the reception were Comrades Grishin, Kapitonov, Strautmanis, Nuriyev, the heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations. Also present was a delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by its chairman, Apro.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND RECEIVES RYABOV FOR TALKS

LD031940 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 3 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France today received in the Elysee Palace Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yakov Ryabov, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 19th session of the Standing Mixed Soviet-French Commission, currently under way here.

The sides exchanged views on a broad range of issues of Soviet-French relations, above all concerning the future development of Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It was noted, in particular, that the Soviet-French commission focused attention at its regular session on the possibilities of invigorating and deepening such cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, which corresponds to the spirit of the recent Soviet-French conversations in Moscow between leaders of the two countries.

It was stressed during the conversation that the expansion of mutually beneficial ties and contacts between the USSR and France in various spheres, including political, is an essential element of consolidating peace and security in Europe, restoring the climate of trust and detente in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples.

FRENCH RESISTANCE TO WEINBERGER SDI OFFER NOTED

PM031211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "Visit by 'Traveling Salesman' for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Paris -- The 4-day visit to France by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ended. During it, he held talks with President F. Mitterrand and Defense Minister C. Hernu and visited a number of military installations, including the Plateau d'Albion, where the French nuclear forces are located.

The main aim of the visit by the U.S. military department chief was to persuade Paris to participate in U.S. plans to militarize space. C. Weinberger handed C. Hernu a letter containing an "invitation" to France to join the "star wars" preparation program (a similar letter was addressed to all NATO countries, and also Japan, Australia, and Israel by the Pentagon boss).

Judging by the latest statements by officials and press reaction, Paris has a good idea of the great danger attendant on preparations for "star wars," is voicing concern at Washington's militarist preparations, and does not intend to yield to the overseas pressure. France believes, French External Relations Minister R. Dumas said at a press conference in Helsinki, that the balance of offensive forces that exists in the world guarantees security. As for Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative," R. Dumas stressed, this plan would lead to excessive armament, which is what the militarization of space would be, and consequently to "heightened risk and danger."

Commenting on the U.S. defense secretary's visit, Paris LIBERATION stresses that, in seeking the participation of France and other West European countries in its space programs, Washington wants to deprive them completely of their independence in military matters. The Pentagon's plans, the paper notes, put France in a dangerous position. French people are worried that the "star wars" programs will be a destabilizing factor for peace in Europe.

In connection with C. Weinberger's talks in France, it is being stressed that, while spreading the arms race to space, the United States does not intend to upset its plans for building up earth-based strategic first-strike forces.

There is another fact to which observers are drawing attention. At the same time as the U.S. defense secretary was in France, EEC Commission Chairman J. Delors was announcing that he would propose that the EEC increase the community budget for conducting research connected with the militarization of space. Delors bears a grave responsibility, L'HUMANITE writes, for extending the EEC's sphere of competence to the military sphere. Now, the European frameworks of the EEC and the North Atlantic bloc almost completely coincided, observers say, following the adoption of the decision on Spain and Portugal's entry into the Common Market.

The visit to France by the "traveling salesman" for "star wars" -- this is what L'HUMANITE called Weinberger -- attests that the United States, while continuing to deploy its cruise and Pershing missiles in West Europe, is at the same time intensifying its efforts to "twist the arms" of its allies in an attempt to make them emulate the Pentagon questions of militarizing space.

SOVIET-ITALIAN AVIATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM031217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Rome, 2 Apr -- On behalf of the two countries' governments B. P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, and C. Signorile, Italian minister of transport and civil aviation, have signed an agreement in Rome which considerably extends the framework of Soviet-Italian cooperation in the sphere of air communications. The signing of this document on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of regular air communications between the USSR and Italy is the result of many years of mutually advantageous civil aviation cooperation between the two countries in ensuring economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and tourist ties. There has been a significant increase in passenger and freight transportation operations recently, and there has been an increase in the frequency of Aeroflot and Alitalia aircraft flights linking Moscow with Rome and Milan.

This agreement opens up further extensive opportunities for Aeroflot and Alitalia to satisfy more fully the constantly growing demand for transport operations, providing for the commissioning of comfortable wide-bodied aircraft on the routes. Cooperation will also be developed between the two airlines in operating the trans-Siberian route between Italy and Japan, which is the shortest and safest of the existing routes. The agreement contains a number of provisions ensuring the further development and expansion of air links between the USSR and Italy.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN UK-USSR TRADE RELATIONS

PM030949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by V. Shelkov: "Mutual Interests"]

[Text] As has been reported, the 69th annual meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has been held in Moscow. It was attended by representatives of around 200 British firms and many Soviet organizations whose activity is directly associated with mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation between our countries. The meeting summed up the activity over the past year and outlined the main directions of the further expansion of business relations.

It is the second time in the history of the Anglo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce that its annual meeting has been held in the Soviet capital. The decision made a few years ago to hold sessions alternately in London and Moscow reflected the desire of the chamber's members to increase contacts and make maximum use of opportunities for expanding trade and economic relations. The existence of these opportunities and the need to exploit them as quickly and as fully as possible were noted during the recent visit to Britain by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev.

The chamber meeting confirmed indications that, after a period of stagnation, British-Soviet trade will take a turn for the better. As was noted at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, the present level of ties cannot fully satisfy the partners since we are talking about cooperation between two highly developed industrial states.

"British business circles have an active interest in arranging ties with the Soviet Union, E. Bruce, member of the chamber executive committee and representative of the John Brown firm, told your PRAVDA correspondent. Trade ties lead to improved relations between peoples. Britain and the USSR have good prospects for developing these ties. One of the chamber's main tasks is to comprehensively promote the expansion of bilateral contacts in the interests of both sides.

TASS REPORTS ON UK CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM

LD040827 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] London April 4 TASS -- Talks between a high-ranking United States delegation and leading figures of the British Defence Department and Foreign Office have been held in the British capital in an atmosphere of secrecy. As follows from a report in the NEW STATESMAN weekly, the talks covered questions pertaining to a coordination of actions by Washington and London in preparation for chemical warfare.

Washington's emissaries, members of a special commission on chemical warfare issues appointed by Reagan, not only visited London, but also other NATO capitals. The United States Administration, the journal points out, wishes to solicit support from the West Europeans in railroading through Congress its programme for the buildup of chemical weapons arsenals, producing the so-called binary shells filled with nerve gas and designed for deployment in Europe.

In 1986 fiscal year alone, 150 million dollars are to be earmarked for the implemention of that programme.

Washington's efforts in that direction meet with full "understanding" in London, as the same NEW STATESMAN reported earlier, the British Government is itself preparing for chemical warfare. To this end a secret special ministerial committee has been set up on the banks of the Thames to examine the question of the creation by Britain of her own nerve gas stocks. A decision on the resumption by Britain of the production of chemical weapons on the basis of American technology is, as the journal put it, "inevitably" and "enthusiastically" supported by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

PRAVDA CHARGES U.S. TRYING TO UNDERMINE PLO ROLE

LD301054 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS --"The United States is trying to undermine the role of the PLO" and "aims to profit by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement recently signed in Amman as well as the subsequent proposals by Egypt concerning its implementation to further American-Israeli plans for a separate settlement in the Middle East," the newspaper PRAVDA charged today.

It said this has been indicated first of all by President Reagan's recent statement in Washington where he claimed that the United States was prepared to start a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but on condition that it would not include representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Practical preparations for a settlement American-style are to be launched by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who will leave for the Middle East early next month. He is also to ensure such a selection of the Palestinian parties to the "dialogue" as would, as Secretary of State George Shultz made it clear, suit the United States. Shultz himself plans to hold a meeting with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Jordan to discuss a "joint Arab delegation" that could enter direct talks with Israel.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported that tentative contracts have already been made with a view to forming a "dialogue group" from among so-called "moderate figures" who are not PLO members. The news agency named one W. Khalidi, a professor of American University in Beirut, as the man tipped to become the group's leader.

All this, PRAVDA said in conclusion, has aroused misgivings in the Arab world, particularly in the Palestinian resistance movement. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in a statement that the recent flurry of activity is an attempt to impair the PLO's role as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. The march of events, it said, has corroborated the rightness of those forces in the Palestinian resistance movement, who have warned about the dangerous nature of the Amman agreement and urged uncompromising struggle for a just solution to the Palestinian problem -- the key aspect of a Middle Eastern settlement.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA

PM041021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trade Unions' Ties"]

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Apr -- A delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the AUCCTU, has paid an official friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the invitation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General Trade Union Professional Congress of Producers. The delegation met with 'A. bil-Khayr, deputy secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress, and (B. Hudaydaj), general secretary of the Libyan trade union center, and visited a number of enterprises of Tripoli and Al Khums.

During the meetings, the representatives of the Libyan side highly assessed the position of the Soviet Union, which firmly supports the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

There was an exchange of opinions on problems of the development of the trade union movement.

TASS REPORTS SYRIAN GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD030905 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 3 TASS -- The Syrian Government led by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'if al-Kasm resigned. The news agency SANA reports. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asked al-Kasm to form the new cabinet of ministers.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

PM030905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has addressed a congratulatory telegram to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Repulic of Iran extending congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of Iran -- revolution day. In his reply telegram, the president of Iran expressed gratitude for the congratulations and wished the Soviet people happiness and well-being.

The USSR Council of Ministers has addressed a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of Iran's national holiday, revolution day, to Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In his reply telegram, the prime minister of Iran expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

FURTHER COMMENT ON 1946 OIL AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

NC031020 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Second commentary in a series by Saleh Aliyev on the 4 April 1946 Soviet-Iranian oil agreement]

[Text] In his first commentary, Saleh Aliyev showed how Radio Tehran's efforts to portray the 1946 Soviet-Iranian agreement as a manifestation of the Soviet Union's wish to conquer Iran's northern oil resources are completely groundless. Such a desire is contrary to the nature of our socialist country. From its very inception, our country has pursued a policy of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with Iran, as well as offering assistance to consolidate your country's national independence and sovereignty. Saleh Aliyev recalls that the Soviet Union supported Iran's popular and anti-imperialist revolution both morally and politically. The Soviet leadership's warning in the fall of 1978 on the impermissibility of foreign intervention in Iran's domestic affairs was of great importance. The U.S. officials then had no alternative but to forego the idea of direct military support for the U.S. shah in Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, one of the Islamic Republic's leaders, confessed to this in an interview in the fall of 1981 with members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, an academy to which the author of this commentary also belonged. The Iranian officials with whom members of the Soviet delegation met and talked repeatedly pointed out that the industrial units built with Soviet cooperation continue to operate successfully, contrary to those industrial units or so-called assembly plants built with Western assistance. The Iranian officials also proudly referred to the Esfahan steel mill. We know that this mill has a full range of production and that, as a result, it is greatly superior to industrial units unable to continue operation without regular contacts with Western multinational companies.

In short, the fruitful results of Soviet-Iran cooperation are clear. This cooperation meets the interests of the majority of the Iranian people who support the expansion and growth of a national economy, the elevation of everyone's standard of living, and the consolidation of Iran's national independence.

However, there are forces in Iran whose interests do not conform with those of the majority. We know that after the revolution's victory, the situation became difficult for a large portion of the comprador bourgeoisie. However, the representatives of a new part of this bourgeoisie now are strengthening their positions in your country more and more each day. It was for the sake of the interests of this new group that the bill on the nationalization of foreign trade was rejected. Parallel to consolidating its positions in foreign and domestic trade, this group is also expanding its industrial activities. In order to enjoy superiority in both the economic and political fields, the large bourgeoisie is doing its best to help foreign capital infiltrate Iran. A path for U.S. capital has not yet fully opened in the Iranian market. Instead, the infiltration of capital from West German, Japanese and British companies has expanded. Iran's bourgeoisie want to expand cooperation with the West, namely with the United States. This bourgeoisie and its mentors understand that the policy of reviving a Western-oriented outlook can create vast dissatisfaction among social circles. Therefore, they are trying to implement their counterrevolutionary plans under the veil of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Radio Tehran's program which crudely distorted the history and nature of the 4 April 1946 agreement was prepared within the framework of such efforts. However, it does not seem that such distortions and forgeries can provoke Iran's social circles against the Soviet Union. Dozens of industrial and other production units built with the assistance of the Soviet people are clear and living proof of our country's policy of friendship and good-neighborliness toward Iran.

WEST'S INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR EXAMINED

PM031055 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13, Mar 85 (Signed to Press 25 Mar) p 21

[Article by observer B. Rachkov under the rubric "At the Reader's Request": "Imperialism's Schemes Concerning Foreign Oil" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Reader V. Tolstov from Kuybyshev asks us to discuss imperialism's involvement in the now 5-year-old Iran-Iraq war and its economic consequences. We discuss this question in the article published below.

Two major countries with considerable human and natural resources and developing industries have found themselves involved in the war in the Persian Gulf, which the readers are inquiring about. According to UN figures, at the start of 1985 Iraq's population exceeded 15 million people and Iran's had reached almost 43 million.

Both countries have exceptionally rich oil deposits: around 6 million metric tons of oil have been found in Iraq and 7 billion in Iran, which, taken together, amount to almost one-fifth of the known reserves of the "black gold" in all developing countries.

Iraq and Iran have repeatedly been the initiators of the most resolute actions against Western "oil imperialism," advocating the elimination of its extortionate oil concession agreements and the establishment of national sovereignty over natural wealth. One need only recall the struggle for the Iranian national oil industry under the Mossadeq government in 1951-1953 and the first successful nationalization in the Near East of some of the Iraq oil concessions at the start of the seventies.

In 1960, Iraq and Iran were two of the five founding members of OPEC, whose membership now comprises 13 developing states and which has played an important role in acquiring for its participants national control over oil extraction and exports and in establishing fairer export prices for oil.

The unity and cohesion of the OPEC countries, which are supported by the entire national liberation movement, ensured in the seventies a considerable strengthening of the young oil-producing states' positions in the world oil market and a substantial growth in income from oil by eliminating the extremely inequitable concessionary system of price formation. Despite the relatively small increase in exports of oil and oil products from the OPEC countries between 1970 and 1980, the incomes of these countries, according to their own figures, grew from $8 billion in 1970 to $275 billion in 1980 in current prices or approximately $110-120 billion dollars in 1970 prices. At any rate it provided the liberated oil-rich states with vast funds for the needs of independent development.

As the OPEC countries' statistics prove, Iraq's income increased from $0.8 billion in 1970 to $26 billion in 1980. Iran's income grew from $2 billion in 1970 to $21 billion in 1978, when Iranian oil exports peaked.

Initially both countries embarked on the implementation of industrial, agricultural, transportation, and housing construction projects. It is also important that Iraq and Iran were two of the first countries to allocate a certain proportion of their increased oil income to the needs of the less developed states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The OPEC countries' income increased particularly after 1973, at the end of which there was a decisive breakdown in discriminatory oil prices. As is clear from foreign statistics, in the course of the following decade through 1983, Iraq obtained around $120 billion and Iran roughly $180 billion from oil exports.

True the shah's regime which ruled in Iran until the start of 1979 was not so much concerned about the Iranian people's interests as about the development of its own comprador ties with Western, mainly U.S., monopolies and banks. As a result, judging by figures from New York's Morgan Guaranty Turst Bank and other Western sources between 1974 and 1978 the shah's regime and its henchmen succeeded in transferring 50-60 billion "petrodollars" of state and private investment to the West -- money which has now settled virtually forever in the imperialist powers' safes. The shah's ouster at the start of 1979, however, opened up the possibility of Iran's putting the leading sector of the economy to the service of the country.

The socioeconomic transformations that began in Iraq and the downfall of the monarchy in Iran seriously undermined the neocolonial positions of the U.S. and other Western monopolies in the Persian Gulf region. They were profoundly alarmed not only by the complete loss of control over Iraqi and Iranian oil, known reserves of which are almost 50 percent more than the total oil reserves in the West, but also by fear of the threatened loss of their own still-considerable influence in neighboring oil-producing states, with their equally enormous resources of "black gold."

The "Divide and Rule" Principle

During 1979 and 1980, U.S. imperialism whipped up the situation in the region with every passing day. It was at this time that government support was given in Washington to the aggressive doctrine of U.S. global claims to military interference in various parts of the world on the pretext of defending "vitally important U.S. interests." In developing the doctrine, gendarme "rapid deployment forces" -- which the U.S. defense secretary has stated outright are "automatically oriented toward the oilfields" -- are being created.

The U.S. military resorted to pressure and interference -- from the failed attempts to land a military force in Tehran to the concentration of a powerful naval armada at the entrace to the Persian Gulf, and then in the Gulf itself. At the same time, the CIA resorting to the same methods of conspiracy and sabotage which led to the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in 1953, sharply stepped up subversive activity against Iraq and Iran. It gambled mainly on sowing dissension and feuds there among the various political and religious currents and kindling nationalism and chauvinism.

Against such a background, the start of military operations between Iraq and Iran in September 1980 cannot fail to appear as the logical consequence of the colonizers' perfidious "divide and rule" policy.

This policy has caused the warring sides countless misfortunes. Apart from the fact that Iraq and Iran have suffered huge human losses, major oil refineries and many installations in exporting ports have been put out of action in both countries. Tankers carrying oil have been the targets of attack.

The role of Iraq and Iran in the world oil market has fallen sharply. Compared with the maximum prewar level, oil extraction has declined threefold to around 160 million metric tons in 1984, as against 440 million metric tons in their best period. Revenue has fallen correspondingly.

The fulfillment of many economic and social development programs has been halted or completely curtailed, because the war is very costly. According to calculations by foreign observers, each side is spending approximately $1 billion per month on the war, and it is easy to calculate that the war has already swallowed at least $100 billion, or about one-third of the revenue obtained by the two countries from oil in the last decade.

Reaction's Criminal Plans

Imperialist circles in NATO, especially in the United States, do not conceal their satisfaction at the tragic course of the Iraq-Iran war. Their frankness on this score becomes at times unpardonable cynicism. The U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK once quoted a remark by a U.S. figure: "As long as the Iraqis and Iranians are blowing up each other's oil installations," the American quoted by the magazine said, "our chances increase for good business in those countries in the future."

The restoration of control over these countries in the future is the longed-for dream of U.S. imperialism. It is even preparing to propose what it deems to be a favorable -- to use the words of THE WASHINGTON POST -- "basis for peace talks after the warring sides exhaust themselves." Exposing Washington's position, the American Communists' paper, the DAILY WORLD, writes: "The Reagan administration is acting in such a way as to weaken both warring sides in the Near East [blizuyy vostok] conflict. Its aim is to prepare the ground for new imperialist maneuvers, in order to assume domination and control over the Persian Gulf region."

U.S. imperialism is striving to gain the maximum mercenary advantage from the Iraq-Iran war. Many people abroad are talking and writing about this. The Libyan newspaper JAMAHIRIYAH, for example, stresses that the war has acutely weakened the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front of Near and Middle East states and made it easier for Israel to carry out its criminal adventures against neighboring Arab countries orchestrated from Washington. The region's patriotic circles are particularly cautious because of the readiness -- not even concealed by the Pentagon itself -- to gradually make incursions into the countries of the Persian Gulf zone on the pretext of "defending the oil interests of the United States and its NATO allies," and the search for a pretext to carry out such impudent interference is patently facilitated by the protracted Iraq-Iran war.

The tragedy in the Persian Gulf is being felt keenly by the entire national liberation movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces on the planet. Representatives of the nonaligned countries and a whole range of other states periodically try to act as mediators to settle the conflict. But the knot tied by the dark forces of neocolonialism still remains uncut. Nonetheless, the real friends of Iraq and Iran are not losing hope of a favorable outcome. This hope is being nurtured if only by the fact that all this time the Iraqi and Iranian representatives to OPEC -- although they do not sit together -- still continue to work together successfully and make unified decisions with all the other participants on the most important questions of defending common economic interests against the encroachments of the neocolonizers.

As for the Soviet Union, its position on the question of the Iraq-Iran war is clear and definite: To halt this war as rapidly as possible would meet the vital interests of Iraq and Iran and the interests of peace in that region.

TASS CITES IRAQ, IRAN COMMUNIQUES ON FIGHTING

LD040910 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 4 TASS -- According to a communique of the high military command of Iraq, over the past 24 hours Iraqi Air Force helicopters made 27 sorties, pounding the positions and installations of Iranian troops in the sector "east of the Tigris River". Combat operations continued in the northern part of the front and the Maysan sector. Iranian long-range artillery shelled the city of Basra. Yesterday Iraqi Air Force bombed Tehran.

Nicosia April 4 TASS -- According to a report of the Iranian news agency IRNA, more than ten enemy shelters were destroyed in the area of the Arvand River. Intensive exchanges of fire took place in the southern sector of the front.

Kuwait April 4 TASS -- The continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict meets only the strategic interests of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM writes. Washington and Tel Aviv, the paper goes on, are working to project their dominance to the Middle East region. The U.S. and Israel are after fanning up the flames of war in the Persian Gulf and drawing other countries of the region into it.

ANGOLAN EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER INTERVIEWED

PM031315 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 31 Mar 85 p 5

[Interview with Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem by unnamed correspondent: "South Africa Is Waging an Undeclared War on Angola"]

[Text] "The tense situation in southern Africa is the direct outcome of the aggressive activities being carried out by South Africa against Angola and Mozambique ever since they gained independence," said Afonso van Dunem, minister of External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], in an interview with an "MN" correspondent in Moscow. The minister went on to say:

In 1975 Pretoria's army penetrated deep into Angolan territory for the first time. Since then aggressive acts against our country continue to take place. South Africa's troops have occupied a part of Angolan territory in Kunene ever since they invaded it in 1983.

South Africa continues to carry on the undeclared war using gangs of bandits against Mozambique and Angola in spite of the Nkomati pact which it signed with Mozambique and the Lusaka agreement with Angola. Pretoria's aim is to destablize these two states politically and economically.

Pretoria is also to blame for the tensions prevailing in Zimbabwe and other countries bordering on South Africa.

The Frontline States, at their recent meeting in Lusaka, laid the responsibility on South Africa for the tensions which remain in the region and for the support it gives to terrorist gangs, The delegates to the Lusaka meeting resolutely condemned the aid given to South Africa by Western states. It is precisely this aid which enables Pretoria to help and arm the bandits who bring death to Angola and Mozambique.

The racists invent all sorts of pretexts to justify aggressions against our country. For example, Pretoria maintains that its troops have to invade Angola to pursue SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members, to whom the PRA renders political and diplomatic support. However, it is universally known that the entire world community supports the heroic struggle waged by the Namibian people, led by SWAPO.

The Angolan Government has many times demanded from the apartheid regime to grant independence to Namibia, and to fulfil at once UN Security Council Resolution No. 435. But South Africa is trying to link the implementation of this Resolution with the pull-out of the Cuban internationalists from our country. The Angolan Government and people reject the "linking" of these two absolutely different issues.

The Angolan people are very grateful for the support and assistance which the USSR rendered Angola during the time of its struggle for independence and continues to render now, helping our country to overcome its economic backwardness - the heritage left from the five-centuries-long colonial domination by Portugal.

Angolan-Soviet relations are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and solidarity.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CAPE VERDE 30 MAR

PM031011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 30 March a CPSU delegation headed by M.Yu. Yusupov, first secretary of Dagestan CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Praia at the invitation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF MALI PARTY CONGRESS

PM031102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Bamako, 1 Apr -- The Second Mali People's Democratic Union (UDPM) Congress, which has finished its work, reaffirmed the unchanging course of consolidating national sovereignty and creating an independent planned economy in the country and outlined the main directions of social and economic development in the Republic. Closing the congress, M. Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of Mali, stressed that the party's attention must be focused on the resolution of complex problems of national building, above all on the basis of the maximum utilization of the country's own resources. A strategy has been elaborated for combating the drought and desertification and maintaining the ecological balance. Its implementation, it is noted in the congress materials, will create the conditions for boosting agricultural production with a view to the country's attaining self-sufficiency in food.

The congress defined tasks in the sphere of party building and the political education of cadres. Here the party school which was recently set up is called upon to play a special role. The need for the all-around strengthening of the UDPM's ties with the masses is particularly emphasized.

The delegates elected the new members of the party's National Council -- its supreme body between congresses -- and the UDPM Central Executive Bureau. Moussa Traore, president of Mali, was reelected secretary general of the UDPM.

Taking part in the congress were delegations from African, Asian, European, and Latin American countries, including a CPSU delegation headed by Ye.F. Muravyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kyubyshev CPSU Obkom.

CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO LEAVES; SEEN OFF BY RUSAKOV

LD031548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Raul Castro, member of the Politburo, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Councils of State and of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, left the Soviet Union today. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shkadov, deputy minister of defense of the USSR; and other officials. Among the seeing-off party was Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH BRAZIL MARKED

PM021615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "In the Congress Building. Regarding the 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Brazil"]

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- It was particularly crowded and lively beneath the lofty vaulting of the National Congress during the days when Tancredo Neves, the Republic's new president, took up his post. Meetings were being held with foreign delegations which had come for the festivities, reporters and journalists were dashing about everywhere, and polyglot speech could be heard.

I talked with many eminent Brazilian politicians. The question of ways to develop Soviet-Brazilian relations was the chief topic of our conversations. It was all the more topical because 2 April this year is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

"The world today is faced with the dilemma of survival," Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, said. "The politicians represented in parliament must make energetic efforts to resolve the problem of disarmament. This is a key problem, on whose resolution the preservation of life on earth depends. The world belongs to all mankind."

I will remind you that U. Guimaraes is one of the country's senior politicians, the author of important state legislative acts, and leader of the influential Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, which brought Tancredo Neves to the presidency. It should be emphasized that representatives of other parties have also voiced a similar viewpoint on Soviet-Brazilian relations. Thus, for example, Passos Porto, second vice president of the Federal Senate, elected from the Social Democratic Party, pointed out in conversation with me:

"Relations between the USSR and Brazil are characterized by mutual understanding, the mutual desire for peaceful coexistence, and the coincidence or closeness of positions on the most important issues of the contemporary international situation. Despite differences in the public and social system, our peoples are drawn together by the desire to live in peace and to decide their destiny themselves. Brazil maintains active commercial relations with the Soviet Union. Your country is a new market for us. The USSR possesses high technology which is of interest to us."

International tension, the new twist to the nuclear missile arms spiral, and the plans for the militarization of space have elicited concern and condemnation from everyone I have spoken with in the Congress building. Senator Aloysio Chaves, who visited the USSR at the head of a Brazilian parliamentary delegation, said:

"The militarization of space is a dangerous threat to peace; it is fraught the danger of war whose destructive consequences are hard to foresee. The best way to avoid this risk is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons into space."

Questions of strengthening peace are constantly on the agenda of discussions and meetings between parliamentary delegations of the two countries. Ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Congress of Brazil have been becoming regular in recent years. Starting in 1980, Soviet parliamentarians have visited Brazil three times, while Brazilian parliamentarians have been to our country twice. These trips and the exchange of opinions help us to get to know each other in greater depth and to broaden mutual understanding.

In Congress I witnessed the enthusiasm with which Senator Jose Ignacio spoke about his trip to the USSR. He shared his impressions during the visit of the Soviet delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to J. Fragelli, president of the Federal Senate. Noting the Soviet people's great achievements in the economy, education, and culture, Senator J. Ignacio said that the USSR's program has been achieved through the tremendous efforts of the people, who went through a revolution, a civil war, and a difficult period of economic restoration in a short historical time and then defended their independence in the fierce battle, with fascism. "The USSR lost 20 million people in that war," the senator said.

Then P.G. Gilashvili joined the conversation. "One of our poets," he remarked, "has calculated that if mankind honored each of the 20 million Soviet citizens who died with a minute's silence, it would have to stay silent for more than 38 years." This remark made all who were present ponder deeply.

During the years when the conflagration of war was raging in our country, Brazil declared war on Hitlerite Germany and sided with the Soviet Union and the other states fighting against the German invaders. It sent its own soldiers off to the European theater of military operations. And this is why the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism will also be celebrated on Brazilian soil.

GREETINGS SENT TO SURINAME ON NATIONAL DAY

PM031141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent D.D. Bouterse, leader of the Republic of Suriname, Acting President L.F.F. Misier, and Prime Minister W.A. Udenhout a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress to them and the friendly Suriname people on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Liberation and Renewal Day.

In a reply telegram addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, gratitude was conveyed on behalf of the people of Suriname for the congratulations and warm wishes.

The telegrams voice the hope that the good relations between the USSR and Suriname will develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the good of peace and international cooperation.

VOROTNIKOV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SCHOOL REFORM FORUM

PM040915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Implementation of School Reform in Russia"]

[Text] An all-Russian Conference on Questions of Implementing the General Educational and Vocational School Reform was held on 3 April at the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in its work were deputy chairmen of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkom and oblispolkoms, leaders of organs of national and vocational and technical education, educational establishments, and base enterprises, teachers, and production training foremen. It was noted in reports and speeches that definite work was performed last year in the republic to implement the reform's most important provisions.

At the same time, the conference pointed out, work on the implementation of the reform is still not being performed vigorously enough. The need was stressed to further improve the training and educational process, to step up the students' ideological-political, labor, and moral education, and to arm them with computer knowledge and skills. Special attention was paid to questions of improving the style and methods of work of all echelons of enlightenment and vocational and technical education and enhancing the role and responsibility of local soviet ispolkoms, ministries, and departments in the matter.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the work of the conference.

IZVESTIYA ON LINK BETWEEN DISCIPLINE, INITIATIVE

PM031504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline and Initiative" -- capitalized passages originally printed in capitals]

[Text] There is only one reliable way to make life better. This is by means of conscientious and motivated labor. Plans, estimates, projects: Everything depends on it. Or, to put it more accurately, on each person's contribution to the common cause. There is no other way.

Such labor cannot exist without discipline, and therefore without strict subordination from the bottom to the top, without firm compliance with the law, without consideration of the interests of production and technology (Lenin described this as "the correct functioning of a mechanized enterprise"). On the other hand, such labor also cannot exist without creativity, without daring and quest, without initiative. The strengthening of discipline and the development of initiative are aspects of one and the same task, which has acquired paramount importance today.

It can be said that the organic combination of discipline and initiative was tested in the crucible of October. Only 2 months after the storming of the Winter Palace V.I. Lenin wrote an article whose title raised what seemed to have been a surprising question under the circumstances: "How To Organize Competition?" Civil war was looming, extraordinary measures of a military nature and unbending commitment were required, and there he was speaking about the scope of initiative, seeing this as one of the powerful sources of the development of the proletarian cause.

Bourgeois writers, he said, have used mountains of paper to extol competition [konkurentsiya], private enterprise, and other such virtues and attractions of capitalism. The socialists have been accused of unwillingness to understand the significance of these virtues and take "human nature" into account. Yet socialism "not only does not not stifle competition [sorevnovaniye] but, on the contrary, is the first to create opportunities for its really WIDE application on a really MASS scale, to involve the real majority of working people in the arena of work where they can reveal themselves, expand their abilities, and bring to light the talents contained in the untapped spring of the people...."

Let us cite some more of V.I. Lenin's ideas on the subject. March 1918: "...There is now an urgent heed to elaborate systematic measures to enhance working people's self-discipline." This is from the initial draft of the article "The Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power." Further on in the same article we read: "The main and immediate slogan now is nothing but practicality, nothing but businesslike efficiency." Two years later, when the country was starting to emerge from the devastation, he was to exclaim: "Long live labor discipline and zeal in labor...."

Zeal in labor.... The significance of these words, combined with acclamation of labor discipline, is enormous. Even today there are still some people who express the view that, by submitting to discipline, people lose their enthusiasm and only work through necessity. However, our life and the entire practice of socialism refute those far-fetched constructions. Since labor in our country has been transformed from an enforced necessity into a conscious human duty and has become the means of an individual's self-assertion, why should the honest, conscientious, and zealous performance of labor shackle man and hinder his creative growth? On the contrary, it is actually within the process of labor that man in our country grows and that such spiritual values of ours as collectivism, mutual respect, an active stance, and creative ability are shaped.

The strengthening of discipline, order, and organization not only does not contradict the development of initiative but actually helps it directly. Any lack of discipline, any disorder ultimately disorganizes production, spoils people's mood, and dulls the will to work. Everyone knows how idlers, drifters, absentees, and indifferent people hinder those who want to work better and more actively. This hindrance takes the form not only of a negative example but also of a disorganizing factor at work and a suppressor of initiative. Our famous weaver Valentina Golubeva spoke with anguish about such people: "The complications existing in our country today and the unresolved problems [dolgi] that have accumulated are largely due to such workers and to such so-called work -- lazy, irresponsible, heartless, if you like." (IZVESTIYA No 16)

This is why the strengthening of discipline is a matter that cannot be simply reduced to an administrative "from" and "to." The struggle for discipline must be given greater meaning and must be linked to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the next, the 12th. They way to achieve this is by ensuring that each person works conscientiously, values each minute of work time, boldly fights for everything that is new and advanced, and himself discovers and proposes these new developments. We are talking about the elaboration of an attitude toward the work in hand that corresponds to our modern requirements, our modern potential, and the standard of working people's vocational training. The party has repeatedly emphasized that the line of discipline and order, the line of a creative attitude toward work will be persistently applied. This line holds no consolation for those who like bombastic campaigns and empty promises. It is, however, to the liking of those who are sick of laziness, disorder, and unreliability and of people hiding behind their comrades' backs!

We are living in a society of socialist democracy. What kind of discipline do we need, what kind of discipline are we striving for?

Primarily, in Lenin's words, conscious discipline, the discipline of "comradely ties," the kind of discipline that is synonymous with conscientiousness, responsibility, and a proprietorial attitude toward affairs. It is evident that such discipline cannot exist without creativity. When someone devises a component or a method to process it he has displayed initiative. He does the same when he adopts a personal plan. He does the same when he shows concern for his own and his comrade's professional honor. There are more and more people for whom the worker's conscience performs the chief monitoring function. Is this discipline? Yes, but it is also a matter of initiative.

Contracts between related enterprises, cooperation between science and production, team financial autonomy, the "worker relay" movement, tutorship of young workers: All these are the fruit of quest and "zeal in labor" by people who are not indifferent, people who act without having to be urged, at their own internal motivation. It is unimportant whether they work at a giant like the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant or a small enterprise, on a tractor or in the fields, in a design office or a planning office. The important point is that the mind is not asleep and the heart is beating.

...Drafting a speech in May 1921, Vladimir Ilich put down the following penultimate and last points:

"21. Labor discipline, labor productivity growth, labor organization, an increase in the quantity of items produced, merciless struggle against slipshod workmanship and bureaucracy.

"22. Thus we will achieve victory."

Thus we will achieve victory! Lenin believed in new forms of social ties between people and new forms and methods of involving them in labor, although he also knew that this was a task that would take decades. However, he did call this "the most gratifying and noblest" work. Discipline and initiative, order and enthusiasm -- this is what has always been important and is particularly urgently required today. The party Central Committee March (1985) Plenum emphasized this with total clarity and certainty.

This has been welcomed with ardent approval be each one of us.

CPSU TO CONTINUE PURSUING 'STRATEGIC LINE'

PM031327 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 13, Mar 85 pp 5-7

[Vadim Zagladin article: "Strategy of Progress, Well-Being and Peace"]

[Text] The death of Konstantin Chernenko, the whole of whose life was devoted to the Communist Party and its cause, a man who contributed much to the elaboration and implementation of the strategy of the CPSU at the present stage of the country's development and ranked among the most prominent figures of the international working-class and communist movement, was a grevious loss for our Party and country. The nation cherishes the memory of one of its most loyal and worthy sons.

In these bitter days of mourning our Leninist Party has once again demonstrated its strength, its unfaltering dedication to its principles, to the ideals of communism, its unbreakable ties with the people. And the people, in their turn, have once again convincingly reaffirmed their support of the line of the Party, their readiness to do their utmost to give effect to that line.

With unfaltering resolve the Party continues its onward march. A new important stage on this road was ushered in by the March extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which unanimously elected as General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, a prominent Party leader and statesman, known to the whole country for his dedication to the great cause of Lenin, his energy, realism and firmness in carrying out the tasks set by the Party, a plain, unaffected man keenly alive to the interests and needs of the people.

The Party and the entire people wholeheartedly endorsed the decisions of the plenum, thereby demonstrating the nation's determination to continue with redoubled vigour to follow its chosen path.

"The strategic line worked out at the 26th Congress and at subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee with the active participation of Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko remains unchanged," Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech at the plenum. "It is a line aimed at speeding up the country's social and economic developments, perfecting all aspects of the life of society. It is a matter of restructuring the material and technical foundations of production. It is a matter of perfecting the system of social relations, above all, economic relations. It is a matter also of the development of the individual, qualitative improvement of the material conditions of his life and work, of his spiritual makeup."

What is of prime importance in this strategic line? Its total subordination to our great ideals, its clarity and purposefulness. The fact that it fully accords with the interests of the Soviet people, of each Soviet citizen.

What specifically does the strategic line of the CPSU envisage?

Clearly the top priority concern of the Party and the entire people is, as hitherto, the economy. Economic policy is the policy that interests us most, Lenin said. This is only natural, for it is the successful development of the economy that lays the most reliable groundwork for the realization of all the other objectives of the Party, both at home and on the international arena.

In the economic sphere, the paramount task is the transfer of the national economy onto the lines of intensive development. The key area here is the technical retooling of the economy. "We must, we are in duty bound to attain within a short space of time the most advanced scientific and technical positions, the highest world level in the productivity of social labour," Mikhail Gorbachev said.

Basic to the accomplishment of these tasks is the steady improvement of the economic mechanism and the entire system of the economy.

It is a well-known fact that our Western "well-wishers" frequently offer us advice as to what course we should steer in order to achieve new successes in economic development. The prescriptions as a rule boil down to one thing -- that we should renounce our established principles of economic development and adopt the mechanism of the so-called market economy. But what would this mean? It would mean renouncing public ownership of the means of production, the socialist economic foundation of our society. Such "recommendations" are fully in line with the desire of the Western politicians and ideologues to put an end to socialism, to wipe it off the face of the earth.

Our people, our Party, will naturally never accept such advice. Not because of any blind adherence to some abstract ideas, but by virtue of the fact that the socialist principles of development have proved their vitality throughout the history of the Soviet state. It was these principles that enabled us to transform the country within a brief space of time from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial power.

It was these principles that enabled us to win the Great Patriotic War. It was these principles that made it possible within literally a few years to restore our war-ravaged economy (it will be recalled that Western prophets maintained it would take decades). And it is these principles that have enabled us, after having scaled the heights of modern science and technology, to embark today on the accelerated socio-economic development of the country.

The March plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee once again clearly confirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to advance on the basis of the fundamental principles of socialist economic management.

This means that the prime emphasis will be placed as before on public ownership as the form of economic relations that constitutes the essence of socialism.

This means steadily giving effect to the planned development of the economy, combining improved methods of centralized guidance of the economy with expanding the rights and enhancing the independence and responsibility of enterprises, heightening their interest in the end results of their work.

This means, lastly, that the results of economic development will continue to be subordinated in the final analysis to the interests of the Soviet people. In this is reflected both the very essence of socialism as a social system created in the name of the people's interests and, at the same time, the main purpose of socialist society.

It was emphasized at the plenum that to the Party's programme principle, "everything in the name of man, for the benefit of man," ever deeper and more concrete content should be imparted. The realization of this task will naturally be based as always on socialist principles. Moreover, it is not only a matter of observing these principles but of deepening and perfecting their practical application.

The important thing is that the heightening of people's well-being and improvement of the conditions of their life should be pivoted on the increasing labour contribution of each individual to the common cause. Departures from the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work" that still occur at times run counter to the very essence of socialism. As a result, social justice suffers. And social justice, as was stressed at the plenum, is the most important factor of the unity and stability of socialist society. It is its law of life.

Socialist democracy is a powerful instrument for accelerating the all-round development of society. Hence the March plenum understandably highlighted the need to develop and perfect democracy, the entire system of socialist self-government by the people as one of the most important, decisive tasks.

In this sphere too we are offered "advice" of the all kinds. It would sometimes seem that the worse enemies of socialism are seriously interested in improving its functioning. But that interest is patently false. For what are we advised to do? We are advised to adopt norms and standards of bourgeois society, of Western democracy. For instance, they say we ought to go over to "pluralism," i.e., in effect to create at home an opposition to the socialist system. That is out of the question. Ours is a society of growing social unity, free of any remnants of the exploitative system, and it needs not the norms of bourgeois democracy but the perfecting of the norms and forms of socialist democracy. The democracy that crates ever wider opportunities for the participation of each citizen in the administration of the affairs of society and state.

The democracy that takes careful account of the interests of all citizens, all classes and social groups, all the nations and nationalities of the country. The democracy which serves the cause of the struggle for socialism.

We have every right to be proud of what we have already accomplished in developing our political system. But we by no means think that everything we have accomplished is ideal. As was pointed out at the plenum, there is much that needs to be improved. Ahead of us lies persevering work along already charted as well as new lines.

The realization of both economic and political tasks depends to a great extent on the further development of socialist consciousness. Socialism is a society created consciously on the basis of knowledge of the laws of social development, mastery of those laws, and not only by the vanguard of the people but by the people as a whole.

Social consciousness is for us not an abstraction. It is a concrete reality. The social consciousness of people, the results of idelogical education, are above all manifested in how workers, collective farmers and intellectuals participate in the solution of big and small problems, how they work, how they combat shortcomings.

In other words, what is in question is primarily a genuinely conscious attitude to one's work, to the interests of society and of each individual. The plenum made it plain that particular attention would continue to be paid to this sphere of activity. "In pursuance of these objectives," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "resolute measures will continue to be taken further to set things in good order, to cleanse our life of all alien phenomena, all encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens, to strengthen socialist legality."

Thus, the strategic line of the Party in the sphere of domestic policy is projected at progress in all areas. Progress not at some indefinite time but now, in the immediate future. Needless to say, this will require persevering work, intensive effort by the Party and all Soviet people -- effort that produces speedy and tangible results, helps to improve the life of every family, every citizen of the country.

It goes without saying that not only life within our country but also the success of our policy in the international arena depends on the effectiveness of this effort. Above all, this applies to successes in the defence of peace, in ensuring the external conditions necessary for the fulfilment of our creative plans.

"In the foreign policy sphere our course if clear and consistent," Mikhail Gorbachev said at the plenum. "It is a course of peace and progress."

Priority in CPSU activity in the international arena is given to the development of relations with the socialist world. The socialist countries are our closest allies in the great common cause of the radical social renewal of society, the building of socialism and communism. At the same time, socialism is the main force for peace and progress. Hence the constant attention devoted by the Party to strengthening relations with the socialist countries, to close cooperation with the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of these countries.

Top place among the tasks set by the Party in this respect is naturally accorded the strengthening of fraternal friendship with the countries closest to us, the members of the great socialist community. This was once again confirmed during the meetings Mikhail Gorbachev had with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries.

The CPSU will also do everything in its power to expand cooperation with all other socialist countries. It was stressed in particular at the plenum that our country would like to see a serious improvement in relations with the People's Republic of China and that, in our opinion, given reciprocity, this is perfectly feasible.

In general we seek to contribute to the heightening of the role and influence of socialism in world affairs. This is important not only for the people of socialist world but for the whole of mankind. It is a sure way to curb the adventuristic militarist elements and to strengthen world peace.

In the struggle for lasting peace, for better, equitable international relations, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are our friends and partners. As time goes on, the anti-imperialist and peace potential of these countries grows. By supporting their struggle for the strengthening of their independence and for social renewal, our country is making a significant contribution to the democratization of international relations, to raising the role of the peace forces in the solution of the basic problems of our time.

Consistent, too, is the Soviet policy of building normal relations of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation with countries belonging to the social system diametrically opposed to our own. The Soviet Union is well aware of how deep and irreconcilable are the ideological differences between socialism and capitalism. However, we are convinced that these contradictions should not be carried over to interstate relations. In these relations it is essential to adhere to generally recognized standards -- equality, respect of the sovereignty and independence of all countries, non-interference in their internal affairs, cooperation in the interests of safeguarding peace and promoting mutually advantageous contacts in the economic, political, cultural and all other spheres.

"To good will," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "the Soviet Union will always respond with good will, as it will respond with trust to trust. But everyone should know that we shall never forsake the interests of our Motherland and those of its allies."

The Soviet Union is ready to take part in carrying forward the process of detente. And, as always, we consider the ending of the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space as an important precondition of success in this matter. We are convinced that these aims can be achieved provided, first of all, that the understandings reached in January during the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz are adhered to. This is the point of departure of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva which began on March 12.

The total elimination and prohibition for all time of nuclear weapons and the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war is the cherished desire not only of the Soviet people but of all who yearn for peace.

As an internationalist party, the CPSU will continue to maintain the closest contact and work together with the fraternal Communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties and will champion the unity and active cooperation of all revolutionary forces.

It is sometimes contended in the West that there is a contradiction between the internationalist policy of the CPSU in the world arena and the principles of peaceful coexistence. But there is no such contradiction and never has been.

Yes, the Soviet Communists, Soviet people believe in the ultimate triumph of socialist principles the world over.

But the assertion that we want to impose these principles on others, to "export" revolution is utterly false. We know full well that, as Lenin said, revolutions are not made to order or by some kind of agreement. Revolutions are the natural consequence of the development of social contradictions, i.e., of the operation of the intrinsic laws of social development, and in no country will there be a revolution unless the people want it.

In the modern world -- outside the socialist world, of course -- there is still much social injustice, oppression, hunger and poverty. The jungle laws of the exploitative society which lead to the enslavement of some countries by others, to wars of conquest, attempts to divide the world into spheres of influence, still prevail over a large part of the globe. The resolve of peoples to end the domination of these laws, to win social justice, independence and freedom has in recent decades found convincing expression, among other things, in the revolutions that have taken place on many continents in this period. To attempt to stem this tide is to go against the laws of history. And experience has long since shown that those who would challenge these laws are doomed to shattering defeat.

Yes, our sympathies are with the oppressed fighting for their freedom. And we are convinced that this fully accords with the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presuppose respect for the inalienable right of the peoples to order their own destiny, to choose their own paths of development.

If anything does run counter to the principles of peaceful coexistence it is precisely attempts to suppress that right of the peoples, to export counterrevolution, to subordinate peoples to alien diktat. The fate of little Grenada, which Washington often depicts as a model of concern for democracy, is actually a cynical challenge at once to the people's rights, the principles of peaceful coexistence and the standards of international law.

Political sobermindedness and realism presuppose taking account of the interests of all peoples and not fantastic claims to hegemony, to world leadership, to imposing one's will on peoples, countries, entire continents. As regards the Soviet Union, it practises political realism, strictly observing the principles of peaceful coexistence and the standards of international law.

Thus, in foreign affairs our policy, once again confirmed by the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is a policy of peace, of peaceful coexistence, peaceful cooperation among peoples, a policy of defence of the legitimate rights of all nations and countries. It may be confidently said that this policy is consonant with the interests not only of our country, but of all countries, of all peoples, of every human being on earth. The peace policy of the Soviet Union conclusively proves that the fundamental interests and principles of socialism are in the final analysis an expression of the basic interests of all mankind. Herein lies the strength of our international position, the source of the prestige of our Leninist foreign policy.

The motive force of our constructive peace policy both at home and abroad is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Party which, in the face of enormous difficulties and trials, was able to lead the country to the foremost positions. The Party which has won the deep confidence of the people, the confidence that gives Communists the strength to carry on the fight for the attainment of our progressive objectives.

At every stage in its development the party has perfected its work, making it more and more effective. This holds true today as well. Preparing to tackle new tasks, the CPSU places greater demands on its members and functionaries, on Party and government leaders. The Party expects every Communist to display a high sense of responsibility for the job assigned him, exemplary performance of his civic duty, conscientious labour for the good of society, and adherence everywhere to the Leninist style of work.

The forthcoming 27th Congress of the CPSU will be a cardinal landmark in the life of the Party and the whole country. The Congress will elaborate the Party's strategy, the strategy of progress, well-being and peace. It will outline the main areas of further work to accelerate the development of Soviet society.

The Party's strategy is a strategy of reason and humanism, a strategy in the interests of the Soviet people and all humanity.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES REVIEW OF BOOK ON CLASS EDUCATION

PM030931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Book review by Doctor of Philosophical sciences Prof A. Amvrosov under the rubric "Among the Books": "Through the Class Prism"]

[Text] Soviet people's class tempering is of great importance in our day. In the complex international classes of the last third of the 20th century, under the conditions of the sharply exacerbated ideological struggle, and in the process of the improvement of developed socialism, it is the linchpin of their vigorous life stance. It is for that reason that the class education of the country's citizens is the focus of attention of party organizations and social scientists. A.S. Kapto's book is also devoted to this problem (Footnote) (A.S. Kapto. Class Education: Methodology, Theory, and Practice [Klassovoye Vospitaniye: Metodologiya, Teoriya, Praktika]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1985, 416 pages).

The book raises and sheds light on two major ranges of problems. The first is theoretical. It makes it possible to penetrate the gist of the problem of communist education. Here its methodological aspects are examined and the unfoundedness of the bourgeois concept of "educational pluralism" is revealed. An integral concept of class education is presented. It has not only theoretical but also practical importance for improving ideological work. This logically justifies the transition to the second range of questions, connected with the generalization of the experience of the party's leadership of communist education with special emphasis on its class content.

V.I. Lenin frequently reminded us that in assessing events of social life it is essential to proceed from the principle of who stands to gain, from an awareness of the classes and groups with whose interests this corresponds. Lenin's instruction is topical even today. A class approach is essential in the process of ideological-political, labor, international, moral, and patriotic education. This is convincingly shown by the author, who backs up his conclusions with facts and examples drawn from experience of work in the Ukraine and the country's other republics.

One of the book's undoubted merits is that it examines various avenues of educational work in dialectical interconnection. It reveals the ways in which they influence the individual and form its lofty moral-political qualities. Special attention is paid to stepping up the class content of patriotic and international education. To use the author's figurative expression, patriotism and internationalism are the two wings which raise the individual to the summits of sociopolitical maturity. And it is very important that for each person these wings should be forged from a firm ideological-moral alloy.

A considerable place is assigned to problems of raising the effectiveness of counter-propaganda. Experience of this work in party committees is generalized. Conclusions are drawn concerning the improvement of the functioning of the existing system of counterpropaganda. It should be more effective and assertive.

Class education is not an end in itself. It is an essential condition for mobilizing working people to the successful fulfillment of the party's plans and for effectively rebuffing the forces of imperialist reaction seeking to prevent the intensification of the revolutionary process in our day. It is by no means fortuitous that the author examines it in inextricable unity with the practical tasks of the modern stage of social development. That makes the study even more topical.

REVIEW OF LOMEYKO, ANATOLIY GROMYKO BOOK

PM020956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua book review: "The Urgency of 'Eternal Questions'"]

[Text] A philosopher -- neither a skeptic, nor yet a cynic -- once remarked: "Of course, the eternal questions are the most important ones, but their solution cannot be hastened. They will wait. It is not for nothing that they are eternal." Our philosopher lived in antiquity and was therefore still able to allow himself such a paradox. Mankind, approaching the threshold of the third millenium, is no longer able or entitled to "shelve" these questions, which have switched from the eternal to the urgent category without actually ceasing thereby to be eternal, in other words fundamental for the fate of our civilization. The recently published book "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" [Novoye Myshleniye v Yadernyy Vek] (Authors -- Anatoliy Gormyko and Vladimir Lomeyko, published by the International Relations Publishing House) is essentially devoted to precisely this transformation of "eternal questions" and consequently to the role of those whose duty it is to solve them -- the people's masses and statesmen.

I have no intention of writing a review (the book rather encourages deliberations) and will therefore allow myself to digress slightly. Recently, and within an interval of just a few days, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz addressed influential audiences on two occasions: First, members of the Hoover and then the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Committee. Both speeches had one and the same journalistic opening -- a famous quotation from Albert Einstein. Addressing the Hoover Institution, Shultz offered it as follows: "Soon after the onset on the nuclear age, Albert remarked: "Our thinking has changed radically.'" Addressing the Senate, the secretary of state quoted the great physicist's words as follows: "Soon after the onset of the nuclear age, Albert Einstein remarked that everything has changed, apart from our way of thinking."

As we can see, these quotations are mutually exclusive, and fundamentally so. Let me say it at once: The quotation error occurred in Shultz's first speech.

I have dwelled on these confused quotations not for the sake of curiosity, nor yet, of course, for the sake of malicious glee. In his speech to members of the Hoover Institution Board, Shultz did not simply quote Einstein wrongly. In its entirety, the opening chord struck by the secretary of state ran as follows: "Soon after the onset of the nuclear age Albert Einstein remarked; 'our thinking has changed radically." Now, it seems to me fully possible that the Reagan Presidency will go down in history as a landmark in our history because it has changed our way of thinking."

Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko convincingly prove in their book, which has Einstein's statement, correctly cited, as one of its opening quotations, but it is precisely the unwillingness of the incumbent U.S. ruling circles to abandon their imperial ambitions and submit to the realities of the nuclear age that raises the main obstacle across the path of solving the "eternal questions" which mankind's development has forced out of the depths of philosophy to the surface of current affairs.

"All sensible policies must be based on the realities of the world in which we are living," the authors write. Approaching the evaluation of Washington's and NATO's policy with this correct criterion, the authors reveal, layer by layer, its unreasonableness and its lack of realism, from "limited" nuclear wars to "star wars," from the craving to attain decisive military superiority over the Soviet Union to the equally strong craving to establish the "age of America" in our world.

In the section "Philosophy of Survival" the authors write about the emergence of "the objective need for new thinking corresponding to the realities of the nuclear age and the global problems that are becoming more acute. The new thinking is global thinking imbued with awareness of the common responsibility for mankind's fate." The first point dictated by this new global thinking is the curbing of the arms race. At the present stage it is the main link in the chain of "eternal questions." This is why the world public's attention is so intently focused on Vienna, Stockholm, and particularly Geneva, where Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons have been going on since 12 March. This is why in our time the struggle for peace has become one of the broadest popular movements. This is also why today the expression "talks are taking place behind closed doors" must be understood only in its literal, technical meaning. Closed doors no longer exist in the nuclear age. We are all inhabitants of the same home.

Nowadays increasingly frequent complaints can be heard among contemporary Western political scientists that science and technology are supposedly constantly outdistancing diplomacy and turning all its efforts into Sisyphean labor. These complaints contain a certain amount of truth and a considerable amount of pessimism. However, the complaints by Western political scientists, and I mean those who are genuinely confused rather than those who deliberately cause confusion, contain one fundamental flaw. They use abstract and undifferentiated concepts of science and diplomacy. They avoid posing the specific question: What kind of science? What kind of diplomacy? On the one hand, we have an example of "lagging" science (the still unconquered cancer and cardiovascular diseases, hunger, ecological problems, and so on), while on the other hand there does exist in the world a diplomacy that not only keeps pace with mankind's scientific and technical development but also outdistances, foresees, and anticipates it. This is exactly what Soviet foreign policy is. It was no mere coincidence that the decree on peace, written by Lenin, was adopted on the very first day of the proclamation of Soviet power, nor was it mere coincidence that Vladimir Ilich stressed that "disarmament is the ideal of socialism" long before the onset of the nuclear age.

It is one of the chief merits of the book by Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko that the authors dialectically examine the interrelationship of scientific and technical progress and social and political progress. The authors do not oversimplify the difficulties facing mankind along this path. They anlayze them comprehensively and profoundly, without any allowances at all: rationally as scientists and emotionally as journalists. (And this alloy, in fact, is the book's main creative merit).

"It would, of course, be very convenient to create world history," Marx warned, "if struggle were to be undertaken only under conditions of unmistakably propitious chances." These "chances" must he created by people themselves through awareness of the catastrophe threatening them, through awareness of the need and possibility of overcoming it. There is not, nor can there be a dual interpretation of Einstein's formula. After all, the nuclear age does not spoil us with an abundance of alternatives when solving the "eternal questions" and the most vital one among them -- the question of mankind's life and death.

PRAVDA OBSERVER VISHNEVSKIY DIES SUDDENLY

PM031107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Obituary by "A Group of Comrades": "In Memory of a Comrade"]

[Excerpt] Sergey Nikolayevich Vishnevskiy, PRAVDA observer on international problems, has died suddenly.

He was working until the last day of his life. The day before, a commentary of his was published in the newspaper, exposing the warmongers. On his desk were papers containing the beginning of his next article, but he was not fated to complete it: Death has torn from our ranks this talented journalist who was at the height of his creative powers.

S.N. Vishnevskiy was born in 1929.

WEEKLY VIEW BLACK MARKET, MOONLIGHTING

PM031335 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 27 March 1985 carries on page 10 a 2,200-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor L. Goldin under the heading "A Bonus at Work and an Income on the Side." Goldin discusses the negative effects of "moonlighters" [levaki] on the economy and on public attitudes. He states that "the 'moonlighters,' even if they do not steal components, spare parts, and materials, cause a far-reaching chain reaction," providing opportunities for speculators and generating "consumerist aspirations" in some of their fellow citizens. Goldin goes on to examine ways of stepping up the struggle against moonlighting, noting the importance of competition in "creating conditions which help to increase the atrractiveness of labor in social production" and minimizing the role of financial motivation for labor. He gives examples of ways to transfer the emphasis from money to the "scientific organization of labor, efficiency, and normal working conditions" and promote competition for the right to do the "most prestigious jobs." He states: "I am confident that the 'black market' will greatly and truly decline if we give broad opportunities in social production to those who want to work much and well," and suggests that people with the "will and health" to work more than an 8-hour day should have the opportunity to do so.

A concluding editorial note calls for readers to give their opinions on the problems touched on and on how to deal with the phenomenon of "moonlighting" and turn it to society's benefit.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON 1 MAY CELEBRATIONS

PM031553 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Conference"]

[Excerpt] A conference of Moscow CPSU raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. A report on preparations for the 1 May demonstration by representatives of Moscow's working people in Red Square and of the artistic and political measures relating to the decoration of the city and the organization of the columns of marchers was delivered at the conference by Yu.A. Prokofyev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department, and T.P. Arkhipova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department.

A report on the holding of a communist subbotnik 20 April 1985 to mark the 115th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin was delivered by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

PAPER CITES GRISHIN AT WW II 'READINGS'

PM031411 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Public Political Readings"]

[Text] The Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union "Znaniye" Society Board held the latest series of public political readings in the city on the theme of the "40th Anniversary of the Great Victory" at the House of the Unions Hall of Columns yesterday for the capital's party, soviet, and Komsomol aktiv and economic leaders. The readings were opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A report entitled "The Selfless Labor of the Capital's Communists and Working People -- the Continuation of Muscovite's Labor and Military Exploits in the Great Patriotic War" was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The practical experience of building socialism, the report noted, convincingly demonstrates that the creation and development of the new social system is only possible under the Communist Party's guidance. The party's leading role increases with each new historical stage.

There is no doubt that, like all Soviet people, Moscow's Communists and working people, closely united around the Leninist party, will fittingly greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory, galvanize their efforts for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan, mark the preparation for the 27th party congress with new achievements in economic and cultural building, and ensure the Soviet land's continued steady progress along Lenin's path to communism.

Taking part in the readings were: R.F. Demnetyeva, L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; N.G. Basov, chairman of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society Board L.A. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU; prominent military chiefs, and executives of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN AKTIVS

AU021200 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 1

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 26 March meeting of the Ukraine's party and economic aktivs in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs was opened by Comrade V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

He emphasized that the COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR, LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, WARMLY APPROVED THE RESULTS OF THE MARCH 1985 PLENUM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AND THE PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY'S COMBAT HEADQUARTERS -- THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum confirmed the continuity and consistency of the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and at improvements in all sectors of Soviet society's life. The directives and tasks set forth in the 11 and 13 March speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, have been received by the republic's working people as a concrete program for further work.

Our efforts, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, have now been concentrated on fulfilling the intensive plans and high socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for the current year completing the 5-year period. In essence, the point is HOW WILL WE COMMEMORATE THE FORTHCOMING 27TH PARTY CONGRESS AND WHAT BASIS WILL WE PROVIDE FOR ACCOMPLISHING QUALITATIVELY NEW TASKS THAT WE WILL HAVE TO SETTLE IN THE NEXT, 12TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND A LONGER TERM.

It is important to note that last year industry overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for production output and marketing, for raising labor productivity and reducing costs, and ensured that labor productivity rose at higher rates than wages. This was an important point.

The volume of production obtained in agriculture was the highest ever. The economy of kolkhozes has strengthened. The number of unprofitable farms has significantly declined.

Work has been stepped up to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to reequip enterprises, to reconstruct and modernize production, and to adopt low-waste and waste-free technologies. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan measures for applying new equipment have been accountable for 80 percent of the increase in labor productivity and for saving the labor of 3.4 million workers. Nearly R4 billion have been added to national incomes through reduced material consumption in production.

There is every reason to say that precisely the more purposeful work performed to intensify the economy, to raise its effectiveness, and to strengthen discipline has made it possible to reduce the lag incurred in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, and to reach the 4-year targets for the rates of increasing national income, the productivity of communal labor, for reducing material in consumption, and for putting into operation fixed assets. Fully in line with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the republic has taken consistent social measures. Many labor collectives and more than 150,000 front-ranking production workers have already fulfilled their 5-year plans.

We are all, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, very glad that, in accordance with the results of All-Union Socialist Competitions in 1984, THE UKRAINIAN SSR HAS WON A CHALLENGE RED BANNER OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU, AND THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Challenge Red Banners have also been won by Kiev City, Vinnitsa, Zhitomir, Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, the Crimean, Lvov, and Cherkassy Oblasts, 15 cities, 45 rural rayons, and 294 collectives of enterprises, associations, projects, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific research and other organizations.

On behalf of the participants in the party and economic aktivs meeting and of all the republic's working people, Comrade, V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially thanks the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the high appraisal of the creative labor performed by the Soviet Ukraine's workers class, collective peasantry, and intelligentsia, and gave an assurance that the honorary award would be an inspiring incentive for accomplishing tasks set by the Central Committee.

THE MAIN, IMMEDIATE TASK FACING US NOW IS TO OVERCOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE LAG INCURRED IN A NUMBER OF SECTORS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, TO ENSURE THAT ALL ECONOMIC BRANCHES RAPIDLY CATCH UP WITH THE PLAN AND, WHAT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT, TO LEARN THE NECESSARY LESSONS FROM THE SHORTFALL THAT OCCURRED.

One must not turn a blind eye to the fact that the shortfall incurred in plan fulfilling and the reduced volumes of production output also resulted, notwithstanding the well known objective difficulties, from relaxed discipline in some sectors, and from unsatisfactory preparation for work in winter conditions. Leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms were not duly persistent and efficient in overcoming difficulties that emerged in connection with the complex conditions of this winter season. Now and then, they were manifestly inefficient and sheerly irresponsibile.

Having examined the results of work performed by national economic branches in January and February, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee assessed them in adherence to principle. Concrete measures have been defined to overcome the lag and ensure that the 1985 plan is fulfilled. Ministries and departments have worked out, and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers has approved, detailed schedules for compensating for the shortfalls incurred in the output and marketing of industrial production, construction and assembly operations, and freight transportation, and have worked out measures to improve the work of lagging collectives.

Concrete tasks for compensating for the shortfall should be set for all shops, sections, and brigades. Clear-cut plans of action should be available in each obkom, gorkom and raykom, in every party organizations.

Secretaries, Central Committee departments, and party committees should keep all this work under their constant control.

Particular attention is to be paid to radical improvements in the work of metallurgical, chemical, and railroad trasport enterprises, and to the well timed delivery of fertilizers, equipment, and spare parts to agriculture.

We must seriously improve the situation in capital construction, must ensure that capacities and facilities close to completion are put into operation in time or, wherever possible, ahead of schedule so that this important reserve is maximally used to raise production output.

Pressing tasks confronting agriculture are: to complete cattle wintering in a well organized manner, and to eliminate as soon as possible the shortfall incurred in milk procurement. At the same time, the utmost is to be done to prepare for and carry out well the spring field operations that have already begun here and there, and to provide firm foundations for obtaining the volumes targeted for agricultural produce, primarily grain, feed, stockbreeding produce, and sugar.

Taking into account the lessons of this winter season, concrete measures must be carefully considered and carried out in time to ensure that industry, construction, transport, stockbreeding arms and complexes, as well as urban municipal services are adequately prepared for regular operations in the next winter season.

While accomplishing the current tasks, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we must persistently and consistently work in the main sectors that determine the swift change-over of the economy to the path of intensive development.

POINT ONE, work has to be stepped up to implement the comprehensive special-purpose scientific-technical programs, to reequip enterprises, to certify and rationalize work places, to apply progressive technologies, advanced experience, and reduce manual labor.

POINT TWO, the policy of economy has to be intensified in all fields.

POINT THREE, labor and production discipline is to be fostered in a businesslike manner.

In recent times, a number of collectives have paid no due attention to these problems. This was noted yesterday at the Central Committee plenum. In these collectives, leaders, party and trade union organizations have begun to forget about the pledges adopted and the measures worked out.

In Zaporozhye, Donetsk, the Crimean, Kiev, Zhitomir, and Vinnitsa Oblasts the losses of working time caused by absenteeism are still significant. They are being too slowly reduced in Volyn, Kirovograd, Zakarpatskaya, Nikolayev, Kherson, and Dnepropetrovsk oblasts, and in Kiev City. Much work is being lost because of shortcomings in production organizations. It is essential to put these matters in order, to intensify the struggle aganst disorder and the squandering of working time. Above all, more exactingness is to be presented to economic leaders. We must proceed from the point that when a leader is unable to implant discipline in the collective, it means that he does not answer the purpose.

This point was purposefully discussed at the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

More resoluteness is to be displayed in adopting a businesslike style and in getting rid of any manifestation of poor organization and formalism. We have sufficient decisions on and measures for these questions. What matters now is to organize work directly in collectives. This is precisely where our efforts should be directed.

While critically evaluating what has been achieved and while making use of the reserves and possibiliites, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we will ensure a worthy welcome to the 27th Congresses of the CPSU and the Ukrainian Communist Party.

SHCHERBITSKIY BRIEFS OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES

AU020941 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference with obkom first secretaries was held recently in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Problems concerning the implementation of the decisions of the Extraordinary March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed.

At the conference it was noted that the republic's Communists and working people had unanimously approved the plenum decision to elect Comrade M.S. Gorbachev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as well as the programmatic theses set forth in his speeches.

In addressing the conference participants, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, emphasized the need to more vigorously and effectively pursue the line drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on problems concerning domestic and foreign policy. The main thing that is now required of our cadres is practical work in the field, work producing good results.

It is important to get rid of formalism, stereotypes, ostentation, and idle talk, to save time, to make a sharp turn toward authentic efficiency, to consolidate discipline, good order and organization, to intensify the struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena, and to more boldly reinforce in decisive and lagging sectors with talented and enterprising people.

At present, when preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are in progress, it is highly important to attain the targets set under the 1985 national economic plan. On the basis of an analysis, and proceeding from socialist pledges, every production collective should fix deadlines and measures for compensating for shortfalls or for prefulfilling the plan.

Attention to the working and living conditions of people should increase everywhere. More attention is to be paid to supplies of foodstuffs to the population, particularly to purchases of milk, meat, potatoes, vegetables, including early fruit, and it is essential to ensure that the plan for commissioning houses and facilities for social and cultural purposes is fulfilled, to improve the quality of construction, as well as to foster public order.

In preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the utmost is to be done to improve the housing conditions and meet other needs of persons disabled in the Great Patriotic War, of the families of fallen soldiers, as well as of war and labor veterans.

Under the constant control of party organizations and administrative bodies, steps are to be taken to carry out orders given by the voters to their soviet deputies, as well as to comply with the proposals and critical remarks made by the working people during the last electoral campaign, and to examine letters and applications.

Deputies, party and economic aktivs are expected to strengthen their links with working people and other groups of the population.

The conference paid much attention to the intensification of cadre education in the spirit of high responsibility for the matter at hand, of modesty, of intolerance of shortcomings and of everything that contradicts the socialist norms of life, and which hinders the development of criticism and self-criticism, and improvements in public information about the activity of party, state, and other bodies.

It was emphasized that, in evaluating leading cadres, it was important to take into account their ability to enhance in collectives an atmosphere of high exactingness and creative work, the ability to analyze the situation, to draw appropriate conclusions, and to obtain work high work results in line with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee March 1985 Plenum.

Participating in the conference proceedings were members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS STATE AWARDS 25 MAR

AU021926 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

[RATAU report: "Presenting State Awards"]

[Text] On 25 March, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented state awards to a group of comrades. V.P. Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary, and I.G. Grintsov, Sumy Obkom first secretary, were decorated with the Order of Lenin, awarded for their services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state. V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, was decorated with the Order of the October Revolution awarded to her for many years of fruitful service in party and administrative bodies.

M.S. Pichuzhkin, permanent representative of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers, received the Order of Friendship Among Peoples in recognition of the many years of active work in party and administrative bodies.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the recipients, and wished them new successes in the work for the benefit of the socialist homeland, for the triumph of communism.

The recipients expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high appraisal of their work and assured that they would also in the future dedicate all their forces, knowledge, and experience to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

EDUCATION COMMISSION VIEWS RESULTS IN ARMENIA

LD032321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At a joint session in Moscow today of the Commissions for People's Education and Culture of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, there was discussion of the question of how the requirements of the legislation on the further improvement of educational work and preventing infringements of the law among pupils of general education schools and vocational technical schools are being observed in the Armenian SSR.

It was noted at the session that active work is being carried out in this direction; at the same time, there are shortcomings and omissions in the work of state bodies and public organizations in the education of pupils and in preventing negative phenomena from occurring among them.

The bodies of national education in the republic are not ensuring to the full the fulfillment of the demands of the law on universal compulsory education of young people. A decision of the commissions recommends that the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR, in conjunction with trade union and Komsomol bodies of the republics, take effective measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

PRESS BRIEFING HELD ON USSR'S FOREIGN TRADE

LD031357 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union traded with 145 countries in 1984. Its foreign trade turnover that year amounted to 139.7 billion roubles, which was 9.6 percent more than in 1983, and the surplus exceeded nine billion roubles.

These figures were cited by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, at a press conference in the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry here today.

Like in previous years, socialist countries accounted for the bulk of the USSR's foreign trade. Their share increased to 57.5 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover. Trade with socialist countries over the year went up 12.5 percent to reach 80.3 billion roubles. The USSR's trade with industrialized capitalist countries stood at 40.9 billion roubles and that with developing countries at 18.5 billion roubles.

As compared with 1983, trade with capitalist countries grew by 6.6 percent. It accounted for 29.3 percent of the USSR's overall foreign trade.

The Federal Republic of Germany remained the country's biggest trading partner among this group of states. Soviet-West German trade last year totalled 7.5 billion roubles, followed by Finland, Italy and France. The highest growth rates were registered in trade with the United States, which increased from 1.9 billion roubles in 1983 to 3.1 billion roubles last year. The United States thus became the Soviet Union's fifth biggest trading partner, overtaking Japan, the trade turnover with which decreased to 2.9 billion roubles in 1984. Trade developed successfully also with Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Canada.

Gennadiy Zhuravlev pointed out successes in expanding Soviet exports. The development of oil and natural gas production in the USSR and the construction of a wide network of oil and gas pipelines, including those oriented at exports, in the country as well as good demand for these products on external markets enabled the Soviet Union to increase oil exports and begin exporting considerable quantities of natural gas.

Efforts at present are directed at further extending the export potential, improving the structure of exports and making export potential, improving the structure of exports and making export more effective by including more products of engineering and other finished products and goods with a higher degree of processing.

Soviet imports continue to be dominated by machines and equipment for the chemicals, metallurgical and gas industries. The share of industrial equipment for engineering sectors is growing, just as the volume and range of imported machines for agriculture and related industries as well as consumer goods industries.

Plans for the current year provide for further increasing Soviet foreign trade in all directors.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OPENS

PM021600 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 2

[L. Tsvetkov report: "Important Questions"]

[Text] Moscow -- An All-Union Scientific and Scientific-Practical Conference, which opened yesterday in Moscow, is discussing topical problems of improving economic planning levers of management. The specialists and scientists are focusing their attention on questions of special interest to participants in the economic experiment.

The conference was opened by Academician Ye. Sergeyev, rector of the Academy of the National Economy. The plenary session was addressed by P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Academy of the National Economy); N. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; Academician N. Fedorenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Central Economics and Mathematics Institute; B. Yakovlev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; and others.

BRIEFS

SPECIALIST TRAINING PROGRAM -- A wide-ranging experiment for establishing a comprehensive program of intensive special-purpose training for specialists who will be up to the mounting requirements of the scientific-technical revolution is being conducted in the country's higher educational establishments. This experiment is being spearheaded by the Volgograd Polytechnic Institute, where over the past few days the regional, coordinating and scientific-methodological council of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the RSFSR Minvuz [as heard; presumably refers to Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, normally abbreviated to as MVSSO] has been meeting. Scientists' attention there is centered on educating a new kind of engineer and also on a series of other problems concerned with science in the academic and higher educational areas. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]

BAKU OIL DEPOSIT -- Geologists have discovered an oil deposit 120 km from Baku. The 5,335m borehole drilled here yielded industrial oil. The deposit is situated at a field that has been in use for about 30 years, a factor that will reduce its development cost. The new boreholes will be connected with existing pipelines. Deep boreholes will be drilled this year at two more Kurinskaya Valley deposits. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]

TATAR ASSR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- Workers of Tatariya achieved the highest manufacture of industrial products since the beginning of the 5-year plan last year. They produced R166 million worth of products above the plan. The republic has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the VLKSM Central Committee. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS ON VASKHNIL ANNUAL MEETING

PM261519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Scientific Achievements Into Production"]

[Text] The results of work in 1984 and the tasks of agricultural science in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) and March (1985) Plenums have been discussed at the annual general meeting of academicians and corresponding members of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL]. It was held on 22 March in Moscow. The reports by V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, and VASKHNIL Academician V.I. Nazarenko, chief scientific secretary of the presidium, and other speeches noted that the academy has done a certain amount of work to ensure the scientific basis for the implementation of the food program and to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the sector. At the same time it was noted that scientist-agronomists must increase the success rate of research and expand the scale of introduction of completed developments. The demand of the time is to secure steady growth of output on the basis of reclamation and the effective utilization of other factors of development of the agrarian sector of the country's economy. Sector and regional branches and institutes of VASKHNIL are recommended to focus efforts on research, which helps to shift agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex onto the path of intensive development and to boost social labor productivity.

Taking part in the meeting's work were Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.A.Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST SOWING ENCOUNTERS DIFFICULTIES

LD301734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscats; V. Glukhovtsev video report]

[Text] Mass sowing has begun in Chimkent Oblast, Kazakhstan. Spring has begun here without the usual first stirrings. Following a difficult winter, the sun began providing warmth, and the earth opened up in just a few days, with fields and mountain slopes turning green and snowdrops and tulips blossoming. The farm workers immediately set to work. Machinery is now on the fields everywhere from morning to night. To speed things up, mechanizers are top-dressing the winter crops with the help of aircraft, preparing the soil for sowing, and sowing the spring crops all at the same time.

But here problems have appeared that put into doubt whether the farms in Chimkent Oblast will be able to complete their sowing in traditional time. The first problem is that the winter damaged the winter crops. Almost one quarter of the total sown area, more than 100,000 hectares, must urgently be either partially or completely resown. The farms are basically prepared for this. They have the necessary numbers of mechanizers and plenty of machinery. This machinery will be able to be used in the sowing work, thus this problem can be successfully solved. However, another problem has arisen: the seeds. Due to the inefficiency, and sometimes negligence, of individual oblast and rayon organizations, the necessary emergency stock of grain crop seeds has not been laid in on many farms; This despite the fact that as long a year ago the oblispolkom issued a decision making it obligatory for all farms to have an emergency stock of seeds. Now, of course, the careless economic planners are being helped out, and seeds are being brought into Chimkent Oblast from neighboring oblasts in Kazakhstan. But time is running out, spring is progressing rapidly, and this will ultimately tell on the crop yields. As the age-old wisdom has it, the food for the year depends on the work done in spring.

WAR VETERANS', FAMILIES' NEW PRIVILEGES DECLARED

PM020907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers:

In connection with the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of decisions that set up the following additional privileges and advantages for those who took part in the war and the families of servicemen who died.

1. All participants in the Great Patriotic War, whether servicemen or civilians [volnonaemnyy] in the service, working in Army units in the field and partisans receive a 50-percent reduction on doctor's prescriptions. Those who are recognized invalids as a result of a general illness, industrial accident, or other causes are entitled to free medicines and to a 50-percent reduction on accommodation rent and municipal service charges, as was agreed earlier for war invalids.

Participants in the Great Patriotic War are also entitled to a 20-percent supplement to old age pensions for an uninterrupted period of work in one enterprise, establishment, or organization given the necessary uninterrupted and total length of service, which is not dependent on whether participants in the war worked on 1 January 1983 or later. They are also entitled to use all types communication services and have home telephones installed on a priority basis. Patriotic War invalids are also entitled to have these telephones installed free of charge. Those who are members of horticultural societies are also entitled to interest-free loans to construct garden sheds and garden amenities.

2. Patriotic War invalids from Group I, those from the officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and servicemen of extended service, will receive a pension supplement to provide care, of R50 a month. Pensions of war invalids of those servicemen with the normal term of service will be increased by R30 a month.

War invalids from Group II, servicemen, will have their pension, including old age pensions, increased by R20 a month. At the same time the pension supplement and the pension increases in the stated cases can be added to the set maximum pensions.

Pensions for the length of service of some categories of servicemen are also being increased. These are those who participated in the war from the officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and extended service servicemen and commanders of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, ministries, departments, and executive committees of local soviets of people deputies are ordered to adopt measures to ensure in the next 2 years housing for Great Patriotic War invalids, for families of servicemen who perished and persons equated with them, according to set rules, who need their housing improved.

3. A 50-percent rebate on fuel costs is granted to the families of servicemen who fell in the defense of the USSR or while carrying out other military duties if they live in houses without central heating.

The minimum pension paid on the loss of the bread-winner for families of servicemen who died as a consequence of wounds, contusions, or mutilation received in the defense of the Soviet Union or while carrying out other military duties, or as a consequence of illness linked with service at the front, is being raised.

Farms to which the servicemen referred to own are freed completely from paying agricultural tax.

The wives of decreased invalids of the Patriotic War retain privileges in paying for their residential accommodation and municipal services provided for in the existing legislation for war invalids.

For individuals looking after invalids of the Patriotic War belonging to Group I the time actually spent looking after the invalid is counted as part of their general work record, irrespective of whether they are members of the invalid's family or not. Measures have been provided to further improve medical services for invalids of the Patriotic War and for several categories of servicemen.

4. Noting the great services in the defense of the socialist homeland by Heroes of the Soviet Union and individuals awarded the Order of Glory of the three classes, they are granted the following additional privileges: personal all-union pensions are established at a level not lower than R150 per month; the pensions of pensioners who work are paid in full, irrespective of the wages they receive; the right to additional living accommodation of up to 20 square meters; a 50-percent rebate from the prescribed payment for municipal services, water, gas, electricity, and heat, and for those living in houses without central heating, from the cost of fuel. They are exempt from paying all types of taxes.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics, and upon the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies to show constant concern for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War, for the families of the servicemen who fell, and for the Heroes of the Soviet Union and individuals awarded the Order of Glory of the three classes; to check strictly the availability of privileges and advantages prescribed by legislation; and to take measures to further improve their everyday-material and conditions of daily life.

LENINGRAD MILITARY DISTRICT OFFICERS IDENTIFIED

PM031528 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 April in its 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 a 150-word report from Leningrad Military District by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin under the headline "Increasing Cadre Responsibility," identifying Major General I. Larin as "chief of the district political directorate" and Lieutenant General B. Omelichev as "district chief of staff."